

JPRS 84888

6 December 1983

Southeast Asia Report

No. 1379



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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KNPI NOT GOLKAR PROPERTY, GENERAL CHAIRMAN SAYS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 19 Oct 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--Aulia Rachman, the general chairperson of the KNPI [Indonesian National Youth Committee], has declared that the KNPI is not the property of GOLKAR [Functional Groups Party]. Rather, the KNPI belongs to all Indonesian youth and jointly to all of us.

The leader [indikator] of the KNPI is chosen from among leaders at the executive level of the KNPI who, in turn, are composed of representatives of a number of youth and student organizations such as the HMI [Islamic University Student Association], the GMNI [Indonesian National University Student Movement], the GMKI [Indonesian Christian University Student Movement], and other groups. Only the structure of the KNPI is different. The assignment of a liaison officer [komunikator] between the KNPI and the other groups is not meant to imply that the KNPI is a federation. And there is also the basic concept that the KNPI had a different point of origin than previous mass youth organizations.

At a meeting between reporters and KNPI officials on the occasion of the commemoration on 28 October of the 55th anniversary of the Youth Oath [Sumpah Pemuda], Aulia Rachman said on Monday [17 October] at the National Planning Council building that it was not the personnel of the organization that determined its aspirations. Rather, it was their basic thinking which determined what they said, so that they could perceive the background of the political topography which existed at the time our nation and state was born.

She said: "We know specifically that in a physical sense we are different. However, that is the meaning of our national motto, *bhinneka Tunggal Ika* [Unity in Diversity]. Nevertheless, these differences do not prevent us from achieving a certain similarity of outlook. And in achieving this similarity of outlook, this doesn't mean similarity of outlook, followed by sacrificing our unity, or merely achieving unity while sacrificing our diversity. No, and there lies the dynamic quality of knowing to what extent our similarity of outlook is the background of the KNPI as an organization."

According to the general chairman of the KNPI, the framework of all of that, as well as the appeal of the KNPI, is how it gave birth to leaders with a strongly nationalist outlook, without regard to the background of the people concerned in terms of religion, ethnic background, and so forth. And all of this involves our struggle. The organization did not just come from out of the sky.

ROTTERDAM TO SET UP COUNTER PURCHASE DESK

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AD in Indonesian 19 Oct 83 pp 1, 8

[Article: "Rotterdam Will Open Up Counter Purchase Trade Services Body"]

[Text] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AD--A delegation from the City of Rotterdam, led by K. den Dunnen, at a meeting yesterday [18 October] with L. M. Abdulkadir, secretary general of the Department of Trade, proposed to help in the development of the export of Indonesian non-petroleum commodities. The City of Rotterdam has developed the idea of opening a counter purchase trade services body for Indonesian commodities.

The City of Rotterdam, which has the largest harbor in the world, has reliable harbor facilities. It is hoped that the facilities of this harbor can be used to handle all Indonesian non-petroleum and natural gas commodities under the counter purchase trade system.

Sutan D. Syah, chief of the Bureau of Community Relations of the Department of Trade, told the press yesterday [18 October] that the delegation, which consists of six officials, businessmen, leaders of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and harbor officials, came to Indonesia to continue the same type of mission which they undertook in 1982.

While they are in Indonesia the delegation will discuss its concept with government officials, leaders of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and businessmen. It will also visit East Java.

Distribution Center

During their meeting with the secretary general of the Department of Trade the delegation from the City of Rotterdam also stated that their harbor could in fact be used by Indonesian businessmen as a distribution center for Indonesian export commodities throughout Europe.

According to delegation leader Dunnen, the concepts of a counter purchase services organization and a distribution center for Indonesian commodities through Rotterdam were part of an effort to increase Dutch-Indonesian cooperation.

he mentioned in particular increasing the level of activity of the AFPC (ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] Trade Promotion Center), which is financed with help from the Dutch Government. The idea of increasing the role of the City of Rotterdam as a commercial center for Indonesian commodities is entirely in the interests of both countries. This would be true particularly in helping Indonesian businessmen to expand their markets and trade activity.

The counter purchase services body mentioned above would be under the supervision of the Netherlands Trade Promotion Council, the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce, and the World Trade Center, which are located in Rotterdam.

The counter purchase trade system could be applied in Rotterdam by previously ensuring that every supplier of goods would be informed of Indonesian Government invitations to bid or the development of government projects. After a bid is won, the export of commodities from Indonesia could be handled through the port of Rotterdam by bringing together the supplier who needs to import Indonesian commodities, as a counter to the bid he has won, with the Indonesian exporter who has the desired commodities available.

According to available data, Dutch-Indonesian trade over the past 6 years has shown an increase of 46 percent, but in 1970, 1981, and 1982 it declined.

Indonesian export commodities which increased in value last year included rubber, spices, palm oil, and animal feed. Indonesian rubber exports to the Netherlands in 1982 increased by 55 percent over 1981, that is, from a level of \$13.3 million to \$20.7 million. Exports of spices, which amounted to only \$8.1 million in 1981, increased to \$10 million in 1982. Exports of palm oil, which amounted to only \$23.6 million in 1981, increased to \$28 million in 1982. Exports of animal feed in 1981 only amounted to \$13 million but increased to \$13.7 million in 1982.

Indonesian export commodities whose sales in the Netherlands have gone down over the past few years include coffee, timber, tea, tin, crude oil, and petroleum products.

The highest level of Indonesian exports ever achieved in the Dutch-Indonesian balance of trade was recorded in 1980 when \$414 million worth of goods were exported. This figure fell to \$347 million in 1981 and to \$265 million in 1982.

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BKP CHIEF DISCUSSES FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Jakarta HARIAN UNUM AB in Indonesian 19 Oct 83 pp 1, 8

[Article: "Foreign Interest in Capital Investment Is Rather Significant"]

[Text] Jakarta, HARIAN UNUM AB--The interest of foreign investors in placing their capital in Indonesia is rather significant, particularly after they have seen what government policy will be in the investment sector under the coming Fourth 5-Year Plan. This was stated by Doctor Suhartoyo, chairman of the Capital Investment Coordination Body (BKPM) in an interview with ANTARA News Agency on Tuesday [18 October].

Giving his impressions of a trip he made in September to promote capital investment in Indonesia in several countries like the United States, Western Europe, and Japan, Suhartoyo said that this interest was shown by the number of businessmen in the countries visited who were interested in investing their capital in Indonesia. Suhartoyo said that they were attracted in particular by the government policy expressed in the Fourth 5-Year Plan, which is oriented toward projects which can produce export commodities and are labor intensive in character.

He said that the countries which he visited, such as Switzerland, the Netherlands, France, the United States, and Japan, were very much interested in investing capital in Indonesia, particularly in the metals and machinery industry, the chemical industry, the pharmaceutical industry, and mining.

Foreign investors are interested in investing their capital in Indonesia, among other things because Indonesia has an abundance of natural resources, a rather large and comparatively cheap labor force, while it has a large population which can serve as a potential market.

Suhartoyo said: "The most important factor is that the economic, political, and security situation in Indonesia is rather stable, compared with other countries."

In addition, Indonesian monetary and financial management is regarded by foreign businessmen as very attractive, because Indonesia follows an open foreign exchange system, he said.

Suhartoyo said that with the adoption of an open foreign exchange system money brought into Indonesia can be remitted abroad at any time.

While visiting in Europe, the United States, and Japan he said he always held meetings with businessmen there and discussed the policies of the Indonesian Government, particularly in the investment field.

The purpose of his visit abroad was to increase the number of foreign firms and individuals investing their capital in Indonesia.

Suhartoyo denied the view currently held by foreign consultants that Indonesia is not the right place for capital investment but is only advisable for short-term trade transactions.

Suhartoyo said, in reply to the views held by these foreign consultants, that the substantial interest shown by investors in the United States, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Japan shows that Indonesia is a good place for foreign firms to invest their capital.

Regarding the field of agro-business, some time ago this sector was offered to foreign investors, but at present the government prefers to strengthen the capabilities of domestic businessmen in this area, he said.

Investment Policy

In the coming Fourth 5-Year Plan government policy in the investment field is more oriented toward projects which will produce commodities for export and will employ a substantial number of workers.

Meanwhile, in terms of existing industry in Indonesia the BKPM will increase the added value, quality, and efficiency by making related investments between various industries.

Because we wish to lay the foundations for subsequent development, the metals and machinery industry will be further strengthened during the Fourth 5-Year Plan, particularly to make capital goods [machinery], which are very much needed by domestic industry, he said.

Asked about the target value of investment during the Fourth 5-Year Plan, Suhartoyo could not provide an estimate, because in the plan the "steering wheel" will be turned from an orientation toward the domestic market to the export market.

He said: "The steering wheel will be very much affected by our ability to prepare projects which can support our efforts."

For 1983 alone the BKPM estimates that the value of PMA [Foreign Capital Investment] and PMA [Domestic Capital Investment] will be about \$6.3 billion. Up to the end of the third quarter of 1983 investment had only reached about \$4.4 billion, but he was convinced that the target could be reached.

A few months ago it was admitted that there was a tendency for foreign capital investment to decline. According to Suhartoyo, this does not mean that foreign

capital has less interest in investing, but rather that the investment capacity of domestic industry has continued to increase. As a result, a portion of the investment portfolio formerly taken by foreign capital has now been taken over by domestic capital.

Regarding the prospect that in 1977 Hong Kong will be taken over by the People's Republic of China, Sauerbrey said that the government is not preparing any special program to welcome Hong Kong investors to Indonesia by granting them new facilities.

Sauerbrey said: "Even if they want to invest capital in Indonesia, they may do so. We will welcome them with existing facilities such as those obtained by investors from other foreign countries."

END

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INDONESIA: UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS ANALYSIS OF WORKERS

Indonesian Press in Indonesian 19 Oct 53 pp 1, 11

[Article: "Total number of unemployed seeking work is 1.1 million; there are few available, trained workers have the skills"]

[Text: Jakarta, Tuesday (15 October)]--The total number of unemployed seeking work in 1953 is about 1.1 million, whereas in 1952 the total was 1 million. However, the number of unemployed registered at employment offices throughout Indonesia is only 200,000 people.

These figures were provided by Minister of Manpower Sudomo after he had reported to President Suharto at the Merdeka offices on Tuesday morning (15 October). He said that the total number of unemployed in Indonesia does not total 35 million people. He said that data on the labor force was estimated as a projection of the population of Indonesia in 1953, based on the 1950 census.

According to the minister, the projected population for 1953 is 135 million, while the labor force is about 40.4 percent of that total, or 54.9 million workers. By 1955 the population will be 141.5 million, while the labor force will reach 55.4 million. In 1950 the labor force was 62.5 million.

There is also an estimate that in 1952 the number of workers was 61.4 million and that the total for 1953 is 62.5 million.

Activity:

Sudomo provided further details, stating that in 1952 the working population of Indonesia in the agricultural field totaled 29.5 million. This total increases to 31.1 million in 1953. In 1952 employment in the industrial field totaled 5.1 million, increasing to 5.2 million in 1953. Employment in the commercial sector was 7.1 million in 1952, increasing to 9.0 million in 1953. Employment in the service sector was 10.5 million in 1952 and 10.8 million in 1953. Employment in the government sector was 3.5 million in 1952 and 3.6 million in 1953.

fields of work

The minister stated that the increases in the labor force can be handled because in the national development sector, for example, with a development budget of at least 9.6 trillion rupiahs about 540,000 workers can be employed in the government sector, about 200,000 workers can be employed in the private sector, and an additional 150,000 civil servants will be needed.

In addition, he said, there are still other labor intensive projects which can be given today may employ as many as 1 million workers with an average wage of 600 to 700 rupiahs per day. These projects may last from 144 days to 1 year.

There are also Indonesians working abroad who now total 75,000. About 30,000 more workers can be added to this total, so that this category will amount to more than 100,000 people.

The minister declared: "I guarantee there will be employment opportunities, provided the workers have the necessary skills. Many people who don't understand where to look for jobs should get in touch with the labor employment offices."

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CHANGE OF LAND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FOR TRANSMIGRANTS PROPOSED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--To make savings in the government budget, the system of land distribution under the transmigration program needs to be changed. The land around the houses should be increased to three-quarters of a hectare, and land for commercial growing purposes should be increased to 1 1/4 hectares per family head (KK).

Dr P. A. Rangkuti, the chief of the Implementation Section of the PSW (Center for Regional Development of the Integrated Transmigration Program), made this statement to a KOMPAS representative on Sunday [9 October].

According to Doctor Rangkuti, three-quarters of a hectare of land ready for planting around the houses must be turned over to the transmigrants involved in the program. The 1 1/4 hectares of land for commercial growing purposes can be turned over to the transmigrants for them to cultivate themselves or on a collective basis through a cooperative or using aid provided by investors.

Up to the present the government has provided about 2 hectares of land per transmigrant family head, with the provision that one-quarter of a hectare of land will be available around the house, and 1 hectare of land will be provided during the first year, with the provision that it must be ready for planting. Then three-quarters of a hectare of land per family head will be provided during the second year for the transmigrant family to cultivate themselves.

Waste

When a transmigrant arrives in the resettlement area, he generally only gets an allotment of one-quarter of a hectare of land around his house which is ready for planting. In this connection each transmigrant family, which usually consists of 5 people, has about 1.5 fkg [worker equivalents]. This potential is not in balance with or is larger than the amount of land which must be cultivated. Meanwhile, the hectare of land which is to be made available during the first year is usually still being prepared for cultivation. This means that there is under-use or waste of transmigrant manpower.

On the assumption that each transmigrant family (with 1.2 worker equivalents) is able to cultivate three-quarters of a hectare intensively, the output of this amount of land will be enough to take care of the basic living requirements of the transmigrant family. Indeed, this allows for the basic food needs to be taken care of. It said: "For this reason the system of allocation of land under the transmigration program must be changed and should be adjusted to these facts."

Cost Savings

At the present time land clearing costs are about 400,000 rupiahs per hectare. If the cleared land made available to each transmigrant family by the government is only three-quarters of a hectare, this means a savings of one-half of a hectare per family, or about 200,000 rupiahs per family.

According to Sangkuti, if this is related to the transmigration program under the Fourth 5-Year Plan, with its program to resettle about 800,000 transmigrant families, this means that the government can save about 100 billion rupiahs of budgetary funds on an overall basis.

Furthermore, with three-quarters of a hectare of land per transmigrant family around its house, the transmigrants can cultivate it more easily and take care of the crop on it, particularly in dealing with rodents and wild pigs which are "traditional problems" in almost every transmigration project. In this way a more intensive commercial use of the land can be ensured.

Distribution of three-quarters of a hectare of land ready for cultivation per transmigrant family around its house, in addition to provision of one-half a hectare of agricultural land during the first resettlement year and three-quarters of a hectare of agricultural land during the second resettlement year, will reduce the length of the guarantee program for the support of each transmigrant family. According to Sangkuti, it could make the guarantee completely unnecessary. This would mean saving on land development in the future, which is no small matter.

Cooperation Needed

With its own efforts, out of the 2 hectares of land received by each transmigrant family, it will only be able to cultivate intensively about 1 1/4 hectares. The extent of three-quarters of a hectare is generally allowed to grow wild and becomes a source of plant diseases.

The leaders of the P3 Integrated Transmigration program think that if the land provided by the government to transmigrants under the Third 5-Year Plan is divided by the number of transmigrant families resettled, or 500,000 families in all, the land which was not cultivated amounted to about 625,000 hectares. This total will grow during the Fourth 5-Year Plan if concrete efforts are not made to ensure the use of this surplus land.

The very great potential in this surplus land needs to be put to use as quickly as possible and to the optimum extent. The role of the transmigrants needs to be expanded through a joint venture between the KUB [expansion unknown] and state and private companies that are not cooperatives, with the support and under the supervision of the government, based on a mutually supporting operational mechanism.

The meeting point and the point for integrating the objectives of the KUB, the state and private companies that are not cooperatives, and the government need to be developed in an integrated and balanced way in the effort to develop the economy of the transmigration areas. Using land which has been opened up for agriculture but not yet employed for that purpose, it is hoped that a joint venture can be set up, using the Integrated Central Enterprises (PIL) system, created by the KUB and the state and private firms which are not cooperatives.

In a phased way the KUB will participate in the ownership of shares and in the management process on a large-scale business basis. The KUB and the state and private companies that are not cooperatives could form a joint management structure which would be directed from a jointly-managed office. To implement this plan, it would be necessary to set up a full-fledged mechanism for cooperation between the two sides mentioned above, with the support of government policy.

Planning this joint venture could be handled in the same way as in the case of joint ventures between domestic and foreign capital. The KUB share of the enterprise could be calculated in an appropriate way in accordance with the type of business being conducted. Dr P. A. Rangkuti said: "It is clear that the institution involved would have to be strengthened prior to undertaking this effort, using a system like that used by the P3w Integrated Transmigration Project in the Pesisir Jawang area of Lampung Utara Regency."

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FORMER MINISTER ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Oct 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Industrial Sector Is Not Right Area to Absorb Manpower"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--In terms of the developments which have taken place up to the present, the industrial sector in Indonesia is no longer a suitable area for absorbing manpower on a large scale. Present day industry must play its role as a producer of as many goods as possible, as well as possible, and as cheaply as possible. Meanwhile, absorbing manpower must be assigned to the services sector of the economy.

Dr Abdul Paol Soehoed, former minister of industry who is now an adviser to the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN), made this statement to a KOMPAS representative in his office at the end of last week.

He was discussing one of the conclusions of the seminar on national manpower planning which was sponsored by the Jakarta branch of KADIN. He spoke with particular reference to the statement made by Suwoto Sukendar, general chairman of the Jakarta branch of KADIN, to Minister of Manpower Sudono.

Among other things the seminar concluded that the industrial sector could not be required to absorb manpower on a large scale. This is because industrial enterprises tend to be capital intensive in order to achieve increased productivity. Therefore, they have enough manpower and cannot handle any large, additional number of workers.

The seminar also discussed the fact that a growing industry indeed needs additional workers. However, these additional workers must be skilled in order to support the process of technology transfer. Nevertheless, the facts at present show that there is a growing number of unskilled workers. In addition, small-scale industry, from which more can be expected in terms of labor intensive projects, still needs help and development in structural terms, particularly in the fields of capitalization, marketing, technology, and management.

LABOR-INTENSIVE

He said that labor intensive practices in Indonesia at present are too common. This leads to lower industrial efficiency. In this connection the principal task of industry is to produce as much as possible, as cheaply as possible, and as well as possible. If industry must still be burdened with the problem of absorbing additional manpower, its principal task will not be accomplished.

The former Ministry of Industry then spoke of the theory of world or national economic development. He said that in the first phase, which was dominant during ancient times, man lived by hunting. The next phase involved planting crops, and during the following phase the manufacture of goods began. This was followed by the services phase (banking, transportation, insurance, and so forth). We are now in the most recent phase, that of the information industry (computers).

He said: "Indonesia at present is in the transitional phase between industrial and service and the services phase. For that reason it is not appropriate for the industrial sector to have to bear the full burden of absorbing manpower."

He agreed with modernization and mechanization, but he said that this does not have to take place across the board. It would be best to proceed with this process on a limited and selective basis in a few industrial sectors. This is particularly the case with the services sector, which is very much needed to support the industrial sector.

He said, in the case of the television industry, whose production only amounts to a few dozen units, it is not necessary to have a large service industry. In fact, the television industry can handle repairs itself. However, in the near future, when production reaches a level of thousands of television sets, a television service industry will be very much needed. Other examples could be cited in the transportation, packing, insurance, and other industries. Meanwhile, it remains the task of the industrial sector to produce on a large scale in order to achieve the planned growth rates.

He said: "Despite the growth brought in by mechanization in several types of industry, there should be no fear that job opportunities will be reduced. For example, in the cigarette industry the old ratio between production by machine and by hand was in the order of 2:1. Now this ratio has changed to 1:2, and it turns out that there are no layoffs."

He said that the absorption of manpower is a common practice. However, if an industry continues to operate when it is no longer efficient, its products will be sold at a loss, or it will have to compete with imported goods. This is particularly the case if the industry is not in the international market. Even its level of efficiency will be low.

He said that in the industrial sector small industry may still be expected to absorb a considerable amount of manpower. This is especially the case in the case of small-scale, specialized equipment which is too little used to be replaced by large-scale machinery.

...the problem of mechanization, according to the Japanese government, the country that is progressing most quickly is Japan. This is because Japan has a high level of mechanization in its industry, where there is a special role for the government in the development of the workers.

With this relationship, if the company plans to mechanize its work, it must move on the basis of being laid off. This is because the workers are not the company. The company will find a solution to avoid having to lay off its workers in the future.

He said: "It is also what is causing the long-term integration of robots in Japan. This is Western Europe and the United States. As a matter of fact, the United States was the inventor of the robot. However, the development of robots is developing very slowly."

The Japanese Minister of Industry then gave an example of a company that will replace its conventional printing presses with a computerized press. It will take 5 years to accomplish the changeover. In addition, in order to maintain its interest that their interests would be protected, the company also needs to have some of its workers to other sections of the company. This shows the company's responsibility toward its workers, Japan said.

The Japanese Minister

According to the Minister of Technology transfer, the main problem is not whether it is not a question of whether the country will be able to develop technology in a foreign country. However, what is important is the capability and freedom of the country to absorb or develop technology on its own. According to the Minister, it is necessary to involve vocational training, while what the country needs is a system that is possible. If these two aspects of the problem are mastered, the process of technology transfer will take place automatically. He said: "In fact, the process of technology transfer will involve developing or absorbing the technology. And it is a matter for the government or technology transfer to determine."

A different question in connection with technology transfer is the matter of investment. If a certain type of technology is not available in the country, then it is a hardy market, the technology transfer will take place. However, if the technology is not yet available, the cost of doing so will be too high. The technology transfer will be too high.

And that is why we have two factors involved in the technology transfer: the technology and the marketing of the product. If a country is not able to develop technology, there is no need to transfer technology. If the country is not able to develop technology, there is no need to transfer technology. In addition to that, the company must also be able to support the cost of computer products.

According to these considerations, technology transfer should be based on the market, and rather in terms of the industrial sector. It is not the government that is the main factor for technology transfer. However, if the technology is not yet available, the cost of doing so will be too high. The technology transfer will be too high.

likely, exports, ~~growth~~--in view of the development of Indonesia's natural resources over the past few months, there is greater optimism that the 1972-73 target of 100,000 tons worth 200 million can be achieved. But that is not all. In 1972-73, it is hoped that Indonesia will be recorded as the second largest rubber exporting country in the world, after Malaysia.

Earlier this year said that during the first 6 months of 1972 (January to June) Indonesia exported 60,422 tons of rubber worth more than \$50 million. During the same period of 1971, alone, exports reached 70,225 tons. He stated: "If the export level can be maintained at what it was during June, the export target for 1972 will certainly be reached."

This sector's development not only involved the volume of rubber exports, but also the fluctuations in the price level. In 1962 the average price of rubber was 100 cents per kilogram. During the first 6 months of 1963 the average price was 110 cents per kilogram. In this same sector, South Viet Nam had a very good price and selling record for all of the 1963-64 fiscal year to March 1964, when the price was 115 cents. Therefore, South Vietnam had a surplus of 100 million dollars and 100 million. In 1962 Indonesia had a surplus of 100 million dollars and 100 million.

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Further, the information that in 1995 there was no change in the level of military spending in the United States, while other nations, including the United Kingdom, had increased their military spending, and that the United States had been providing military assistance to Russia and other nations in the former Soviet Union, is of interest.

... to the United States during the period from January, through ... 1955, 2,277,000 tons worth 229.7 million. During the same period in ... 1956, 2,277,000 tons worth 229.4 million. In 1955, ... 17, 15 tons of Indonesian rubber. Up to the present, the United States is the largest consumer of Indonesian rubber. In terms of ... about 60 percent of the total.

... increase also took place in Indonesian rubber exports to ... Europe. The European countries which ... France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, and ...

... rubber export broadened increasingly. Several countries ... the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, ... countries include the Union of Arab Emirates, South Korea, ...

... view of this situation we hope that in 1957, year ... the second largest rubber exporting country ... known as the country having the largest ... and was second in total production, compared ... it only occupied third place, after ... (rubber planted) and Malaysia.

...

... Indonesian rubber exports had increased sharply ... on the international market ... in January 1957. However, ... the increase was caused by the effort to ... only as a rubber producer but also as a

... that Indonesia is able to produce ... however, up to the present ... of rubber. As a result, rubber ... contact with the world, ...

... with other countries ... in ... services to rubber countries.

... to its rubber industry ... the ... (technical services, ...)

Mr. [redacted] has also suggested that Indonesia should be even more active in providing information to the regional airport. Several days can be used to develop a plan of action. Of course these efforts would depend on existing travel facilities.

of this, the point is also touched on the high trans-orientation being the result of the fact that it is not possible in the effort to promote direct trade. On that point, however, the answer to the question has been discussed with the representatives of the U.S. Office of Communications and Information (International Information Association). The answer is: "Certainly, we have to develop an export discipline because we have to be able to export our products."

SECRET

URGENT CALL FOR END TO UNSCHEDULED SUGAR CANE PLANTING

Source: [redacted] in Indonesian 13 Oct 62 pg 1, 2

[Text] Jakarta, INDIA. U.S. AP--President Suharto has instructed sugar mill administrators to take immediate action to bring unscheduled or freely planted smallholder sugar cane planting under control. Such planting can cause confusion in the milling schedule at sugar mills.

The statement by Minister of Agriculture Achmad Rifandi after he, Deputy Minister for other crops Masjidi Maranap, Deputy Minister for food crops Marsoyo, and the administrators of sugar mills throughout Java were received by the president at the time of his offices on Tuesday [13 October].

Minister Rifandi stated that the area freely planted to sugar cane by smallholders was far smaller than the area planted to sugar cane by smallholders under the rationalization program (R.P.), amounting to about 20,000 to 30,000 hectares, or about one-sixth of the total sugar cane area.

According to Rifandi, the area freely planted to sugar cane by smallholders (R.P.) was controlled by Chinese entrepreneurs--that is, people who have money and rent the land from farmers to grow sugar cane after they see the price of sugar go up. However, the people who rent the land eventually gain control of it, and there are also some of people like this who own up to 200 hectares of land for planting sugar cane.

URGENT CALL FOR CONTROL

On 13 Oct. sugar cane planting stock the president also issued that this is because of the sugar mills themselves, after the president had learned that sugar production per hectare was declining as a result of the fact that the area of land planted by the smallholders was not of the high-yielding variety.

The statement Minister Rifandi stated that in the future the sugar mills will control the supply of three kinds of sugar cane planting stock to all farmers, namely: short-lived sugar cane planting stock, sugar cane planting stock with medium-lived life, and long-lived sugar cane planting stock. Rifandi said: "In the future, the government, for the milling, the sugar cane will be prepared in a scientific way, in accordance with the maturity of the sugar cane."

The Minister said that the president had also expressed his view that the period established for sowing the sugar cane, which involves waiting until the sugar cane is about a year old takes up too much time. The president has said that the best time for sowing the sugar cane would be after the plants are 4 to 5 months old.

He also said, the area planted to sugar cane under the 10-year plan should be synchronized with the capacity of the nearest sugar mill.

According to Minister Añanui, one factor behind the decline in sugar production is improper land and distributing fertilizer which is not the right kind, as well as harvesting the land planted to sugar cane at the wrong season of the year.

According to him, sugar cane must be harvested at the right time, because if the cane is harvested when it is too young, or too old, this will lower the output of the sugar cane.

Regarding sugar production this year, the Minister continued, "We have not lost sight of this. We said: 'We don't need to import any more sugar because we still have sugar in our hands.'"

In his address the president also emphasized the need to take good care of the livestock, for feeding animals and asked the sugar mills to begin to provide animal feeding programs, repairing this resource.

The president asked the sugar mill administrators to take part in resolving the problems of farmers and own land of less than one-quarter of a hectare, or less. There are about 6 million, by helping these farmers to increase their land holdings to one-half or a hectare. This can be done by giving them land, and supporting them financially.

Minister Añanui said that the president said that with the right measures necessary to implement these come enjoy a proper living standard.

LEADERS REGRET POSTPONEMENT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT

Jakarta (UPI) in Indonesian 6 Oct 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, Wednesday [5 October]--Two members of Parliament from Committee I (Business and Security and Foreign Affairs) deeply regretted the decision of President Ronald Reagan of the United States to postpone his planned visit to Indonesia in November until a time still to be determined. Indeed, one of them regarded the matter as a example of great power arrogance.

Teo Sambunga, of the Functional Development Faction of Parliament (F-F), regarded the cancellation of the Reagan visit for no clear reason as indication of great power arrogance which only considers its own interests without considering the interests of other countries. He told reporters on Wednesday [5 October] at the Parliament building that "the cancellation of the visit won't hurt the friendly relations between the United States and Indonesia, but the United States should not be too pleased with the matter."

Later on, Theo Sambunga stated that if Reagan was afraid for his own safety in the Philippines due to the activities of those opposing President Marcos, there was no need to "sacrifice" Indonesia.

He said: "Because our situation is different from that of the Philippines. Here there is security and an economic, social, and cultural situation which is rather stable."

The leader of Parliament, who is also secretary general of the KIRI [Indonesian National Youth Committee], asked the United States to provide a clear explanation of the background for the cancellation of President Reagan's trip to Indonesia in return for President Soeharto's visit to the U. S.

He said that as a friendly country we hope that the friendship between the two countries will become even closer and more intimate, based on mutual respect and equality. And long before the cancellation of the visit he had known that there was advice from a member of Congress that President Reagan should put off his intention to visit the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand.

Rebuttal: "However, this was not a decision of Congress. It was only the advice of a member of Congress."

The plan for the visit was to go to Indonesia first and then to continue to the Philippines, Thailand, Japan, and South Korea.

"If it was decided to continue with the visit to Japan and South Korea, why was the trip to Indonesia cancelled," he asked re-retfully.

It is noted that the cancellation of the trip to Indonesia by President Reagan without giving a clear reason reflected great power arrogance. In that connection, in addition to providing a clarification of the reasons for the cancellation of the trip, he also called on the U. S. to extend aid when the trip could be made.

Nov, 1915. - Nov. 1916.

Mr. J. Will Chamberlain from the Development Policy Section of Parliament said that the postponement of the visit to Indonesia as originally planned by Asoke Banerji, the President of the United States, was very regrettable.

The postponement of the visit by the U. S. president certainly was much regretted by the two other Asian (association of Southeast Asian nations) countries which were to have been visited by the President at the same time, that is, the Philippines and Indonesia, particularly the Philippines, which is going through a crisis.

of Indonesia itself, he said that in fact we could understand the postponement of the visit by President Aso. First, Southeast Asia is of less importance in U.S. strategy, compared to Korea and Japan. Secondly, since the situation in China, in the Philippines, does not make a visit to that country possible, and we do not want to hurt the feelings of the Philippines toward its closest and most trusted ally, the U. S., the visits to Indonesia and Thailand were also cancelled. In this connection we can understand the decision, because it also involves Indonesian solidarity with the Philippines, he said. Thirdly, according to the Minister, the meeting of Asian Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which is about to be held in Jakarta, will certainly not be attended by Philippines Minister of Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo, as it is felt it would be "inappropriate."

However, for that reason, the number of parliament continued, including can un-
derstand the postponement of the visit of President Reagan, although in fact all
the same, not in the same spirit and with regard to the agenda for the
future, there is still a lot to do.

He expressed the hope that there would be a more convenient time for President
to return the visit paid by President Suharto to the United States last
year, with the advantage in the Philippines is better than it is now, which is

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IRIAN JAYA WANTS 1 MILLION MORE TRANSMIGRANTS DURING PELITA IV

Jakarta ARKDLA in Indonesian 6 Oct 65 pp 1, 11

[Text] Kendari, Wednesday [5 October]--Irian Jaya Province is asking for an additional 1 million people during the Fourth 5-Year Plan by bringing in 200,000 transmigrant heads of family [KK]. Meanwhile, North Sulawesi, which received an allocation of 8,000 KK, is objecting because it has no more land available. This was reported by a ARKDLA correspondent in Kendari when he attended a regional consultation meeting held by BAPPENAS [Regional Development Planning Body], covering Principal Development Area "E" today [5 October] in Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi.

The meeting, which was opened by Atar Sibero, the director general of regional development, in the name of the minister of home affairs, was also attended by Haririyadi, fifth deputy director of BAPPENAS [National Development Planning Body]. Those attending heard reports given by the various chairmen of BAPPENAS organizations covering the Eastern Indonesian area. They provided data for inclusion in the Fourth National 5-Year Plan. The representative from North Sulawesi did not reject outright the quota assigned to that province. However, they preferred to ask for a "reduction" of 4,000 family heads in the quota assigned to North Sulawesi.

The representative from West Nusa Tenggara offered to provide its surplus population to Irian Jaya. Indeed, they could train workers who might possibly be used in that area.

However, it was the provisional view of various observers that Irian Jaya could not easily accept any people with difficulty because the available land varied so much. Irian Jaya does not have enough land to take care of such a large number of transmigrants.

According to the representative from Irian Jaya, the present population of the province is about 1 million and is sparsely settled in that area.

In Irian Jaya they would be very happy if the central government would divide the territory into three provinces.

There were many questions which came up at the meeting, which could be used as material for the coming 2-year plan. Not only did these questions involve agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, fisheries, the living levels of the people, and the rate of population growth. They also dealt with questions of territorial boundaries, not only between provinces but also between regions.

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date: 4/11/57

ARMED FORCES TO PREPARE LAND FOR TRANSMIGRANTS

Jakarta Globe: HARAPAN in Indonesian 6 Oct 63 pp 1, 12

(UPI) Jakarta, 5 October--minister of Transmigration Kartono states that the question of the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) opening up and preparing land for transmigration purposes has been discussed with General Benny Moerdani, commander of ABRI.

This was stated by the minister of transmigration when he was answering questions of the press at the Ministry offices on Thursday morning (5 October) prior to the 11th cabinet meeting of the economic, finance, and industrial ministries, which was presided over by President Suharto.

The minister said that the discussion of ABRI assistance to the transmigration program had gone as far as the technical level, and in principle the commander of the armed forces agreed with the concept. The actual work will be turned over to the Army Corps of Engineers.

According to the minister, development of transmigration projects under the third 5-year Plan had made use of army officers as project leaders. Now it is not only officers who will be involved in the program but also ABRI enlisted men and equipment will be involved.

He added that the concept for bringing ABRI into the handling of transmigration projects had originated when A. Probojoso, chairman of the Merdeka Bakti Foundation, gave a speech of welcome to new students at the Wiraswasta Dewantara Academy. On this occasion the chairman of the foundation said that it would be a good idea if ABRI could handle the opening up and preparation of land for transmigration projects. His view was that until now the implementation of the transmigration program was often a failure because it was often handled by people or businessmen who were irresponsible and were exclusively interested in making profits.

If the implementation of the transmigration program, and particularly the preparation of the land is turned over to ABRI, things will go better because ABRI has the necessary discipline and equipment, and ABRI personnel are already paid by the government.

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CSO: 4213/47

PRESIDENT RECOMMENDS 3-POINT PROGRAM FOR GOLKAR

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 19 Oct 63 pp 1, 2

[Text] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--President Soeharto emphasized three important matters which GOLKAR [Functional Groups Party] must pay attention to in its program for the future. These matters are: adopting the Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation] as the single founding principle for the country, the continuation of GOLKAR as a cadre-type organization, and the continuous development of GOLKAR discipline in connection with the commitment to national development, particularly as we begin the Fourth 5-Year Plan.

The chief of state emphasized these points when he received the Executive Council of GOLKAR and H. Amir Murtono, attorney at law and its general chairman, at the Bina Graha offices on Tuesday morning [18 October].

The GOLKAR leaders submitted to the president their plan for holding the third National Conference of GOLKAR, which will be opened on 25 October, the 19th anniversary of the establishment of the organization. The conference, which will last until 25 October, will be held in the Manggala Wanabakti building. It is hoped that President Soeharto and his wife Tien [Ibu Tien] will agree to attend and that the president will speak on that occasion.

Commenting to the press after he had been received by the president, H. Amir Murtono, who was accompanied by Chairman Sukardi, Deputy Chairman A. S. Manikurno, and Deputy Secretary General Boerdopo, went on to say that the chief of state had also asked that the future GOLKAR leadership continue to retain its character as a collective or joint body. This is because this very large organization cannot be made to function by just a few people.

The president also said that having a collective leadership of this kind did not mean that it was not dynamic. Indeed, its dynamic character should be further developed because in this way GOLKAR can continue to exist within the community, pointing out the tasks that need to be performed.

No Prohibition

Answering a press question about the candidate for the position of the next general chairman of the Executive Council of GOLKAR, Amir Murtono said that this matter was not discussed with the president. He said: "This is a matter for decision by the

National Conference." He also said that although this was the case, there was no obstacle in the way of any person to present his candidacy outside the National Conference.

He repeated: "People are free to nominate a candidate. However, a legal candidate is a person who is nominated at the National Conference, and it is the National Conference which will decide who will be the next general chairman."

Regarding persistent rumors mentioning Doctor Sudharmono as a candidate for the post of general chairman, Amir Murtono said that he had heard these rumors. He said: "However, this doesn't mean there won't be other candidates," although he did not say who the other candidates would be.

Asked about the possibility of a person serving simultaneously on the Executive Council of GOLKAR and in an executive body of the organization, Amir Murtono said that there is no prohibition on a member of the Executive Council also serving in an executive position. He also mentioned that up to the present there has been no law or regulation which prohibits an official in an executive body from also holding a post in a community organization.

Regarding the plan for GOLKAR members to be recruited in a selective way and for members to be active participants in the organization, Amir Murtono said that this was in accordance with the character of GOLKAR as a cadre-type body, and this is related to the implementation of Law No 3 on political parties and GOLKAR.

GOLKAR members must be recruited selectively, because party cadres cannot be selected on a mass basis. This is because mass recruitment could lead to the formation of a mass organization which would be increasingly difficult to control.

Answering a question regarding the autonomy of GOLKAR, Amir Murtono said that this was a good attitude, and every person or organization wants to stand on its own. However, he said that being truly autonomous in the purest sense is not possible because everyone must certainly have relationships with others.

Amir Murtono said that such an autonomous attitude should not be construed in a narrow sense. Rather, this attitude must be related to the independence of the organization.

He repeated: "We are always ready for another person or group to give us advice or opinions or even to correct an error on our part. However, if our independence is violated, certainly, we cannot accept that."

Regarding the close ties between GOLKAR and ABRI (Indonesian Armed Forces) and the state civil service, Amir Murtono said that there indeed are close ideological ties. However, in an organizational and especially in a hierarchical sense, there are no close ties.

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AIR FORCE SQUADRON 5 AT A GLANCE

Jakarta AUSA in Indonesian May-Jun 63 p 45, 46, 50

[Article by First Lieutenant (Pilot) Doctor Nulyono]

[Text] Recently, the Indonesian Air Force has added to its fleet of aircraft with the receipt of new airplanes, including both tactical fighter aircraft and other aircraft types, such as the PC-130 Hercules and the Boeing 737.

The Boeing 737 is a new aircraft for the Indonesian Air Force. It has been assigned to Squadron 5 for surveillance and reconnaissance missions.

To learn more and in greater depth about Squadron 5 and its new aircraft, this article has been prepared to introduce the unit to members of the Indonesian Air Force in particular and to members of the Indonesian Armed Forces (WAL) in general.

1. The New Base

In accordance with strategic plans on the deployment of Air Force units in implementation of Renstra Hankam II [National defense and security strategic plan II], Air Force Chief of Staff Order No 55/XI/1961 was issued on 12 November 1961 regarding the transfer of Squadron 5 from Abdul Saleh Air Force Base [in Malang, East Java] to Hasanuddin Air Force Base in Ujungpandan [South Sulawesi]. Using the code name "Operasi Camar Royong 5" [Operation Flying Bull 5] in accordance with the chief of staff order cited above, Squadron 5, a unit of Operations Wing 002, began to set up its new home base at Hasanuddin Air Force Base on 21 August 1962 with the assignment of a PC-130 Hercules with the registration number AI-122.

However, in the course of the move by the squadron to its new base the command controlling the operation continued to be in the hands of the commander of the Joint Air Combat Command (Komando Lajuhan Tempur Udara).

2. The Operations Wing 002

Squadron 5 was initially called the "Pul Transitional Squadron." It was the first unit to be designated for the "Catalina" amphibian manufactured by Consolidated Aircraft Co.

the United States.] In accordance with Air Force Order No. 27/11/61 it was moved at this time to its new base in Jakarta. It was equipped at that time with C-47, C-47, and C-47 aircraft. In accordance with Air Force Order No. 27/21/11/62, the squadron's designation was changed to "Squadron 5" and its mission was "maritime reconnaissance." Later, on 25 May 1962, it was transferred to its new base in Bandung.

On 24 April 1962, Squadron 5 was transferred from Bandung to Adabulair Air Force Base in Bandung (East Java). During subsequent activity in 1962 Squadron 5 was assigned to operate C-47 "electronic" aircraft. Recently, it received a new type of aircraft, the Boeing 737, on 1 June 1962, and on 20 August 1962 it received F-105 aircraft, which are equipped with maritime reconnaissance, photographic, and SAR (Search and Rescue) equipment. On 25 August 1962 Squadron 5 once again began to move its base, in accordance with "Operation Flyin, Gull 5," to Sasandul Air Force Base in Cijulang.

The move of Sasandul Air Force Base as a new base took the following considerations into account:

(1) The air over Cijulang is so crowded that the flight safety factor is very small.

(2) Strategically, Cijulang is centrally located in Indonesia. For flying observation and surveillance missions throughout Indonesia Cijulang is considered a very effective base.

(3) The move of Squadron 5, in accordance with Air Force Order No. 27/21/11/61, may generally be stated as follows:

(a) Maritime reconnaissance operations.

(b) Maritime reconnaissance operations.

(c) Maritime reconnaissance operations.

(d) The Boeing 737 aircraft equipped with ultra-modern optical and electronic equipment is able to observe strategic targets to observe, the tactical function of the Boeing 737 is further into a strategic function.

(e) It should be noted that on 1 June 1962 the squadron received a Boeing 737 in its inventory. This aircraft is the backbone of Squadron 5 at the present time, with the very modern equipment with which it is equipped.

(f) The Boeing 737 aircraft is a very modern aircraft, with a maximum speed of 1,000 mph. It is able to observe strategic targets to observe, the tactical function of the Boeing 737 is further into a strategic function. In addition, this Boeing aircraft has the most modern equipment, including a radar system. This Boeing aircraft is a very modern aircraft, with a maximum speed of 1,000 mph. It is able to observe strategic targets to observe, the tactical function of the Boeing 737 is further into a strategic function.

MINISTER OF RELIGION ON RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT, TOLERANCE

Jakarta SILAK HARAPAN, in Indonesian 6 Oct 63 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Minister of Religion Sunawir: Indonesian Council of Churches Is Partner of Department of Religion"]

[Text] [Gunungpanean, (South Sulawesi) 6 October--Minister of Religion Sunawir Fadhill said that enthusiasm to affiliate with religious groups and to develop religion in Indonesia is extraordinary, and for that we should be thankful. Existing religious buildings are always filled with the faithful, and many of them consist of young men and women. Under the circumstances the government is coordinating its efforts so that these encouraging signs can be directed in the right way and won't be a source of conflict.

The minister said: "This is a very positive sign for developing the further participation of religion in our national life. Another special characteristic is the extent of the role of non-official leaders in Indonesia, particularly religious leaders."

The minister made this statement in his speech before those attending the session of the Permanent Working Body of the DKI (Indonesian Council of Churches) at the [?] [?] [?] Technical High School in South Sulawesi last Sunday evening (2 October).

Listeners to the speech were all of the members of the Daily Working Body of the DKI; Soemarto, the director general of Protestant Christian Community Development; and the leaders of the 34 churches which are members of the DKI.

The minister said at another point in his speech that the Indonesian people have a spirit of tolerance not possessed by other nations, that is tolerance between the followers of various religions. This must continue to be developed. The temperament of the Indonesian people is favorable for the development of tolerance. This is because religions have come to Indonesia, not through conflict, but through peaceful approaches, the minister stated.

teaching in religious teaching.

Referring to the Minister, we have achieved a great deal. However, there is still a great deal to be done. The road for us to follow is still a long one, and the goal we face is still far away. We can be thankful that we have begun to appreciate the meaning of development and the impact of political stability. We have been successful in lessening exclusive group feeling and in strengthening attention to the pressures for the development of leadership that will serve the nation.

Referring to the role of the MUI, the Minister said that the MUI is one of the principal partners of the Department of Religion. The success of the MUI in eight years is equal to the success of the Indonesian people in building the nation and country. In entering the period of the fourth five-year plan, and in approaching the fifty-first anniversary of the Basic Lines of State Policy prepared by the Consultative Assembly in 1955, we all think that the MUI reflects the religious outlook of the Indonesian people. The growth of religion, morality, and morality are strongly reflected in the MUI.

The Republic of Indonesia, based on the Pancasila (five principles of the nation), and the Constitution of 1945, is adapted to the universal principle of tolerance. We have received from our respective religions, the Minister said. He added: "It is that we can all live together as can be good citizens, but that we are not Protestants, Catholics, Muslims, and Buddhists, and Christians and Buddhists."

The Minister hopes that the session of the Permanent Working Body of the MUI would be successful in preparing its plan of work and in adopting a positive, firm, and constructive outlook for Christian development in Indonesia, along with other religions, in a spirit of greatness of heart and successful development of our nation. As servants of God and lovers of the truth, let us live forward in peace, in addition to doing our duty to encourage the followers of our respective religions to treat each other well, without excluding the possibility that there are people who of their own volition and without any pressure from others feel it is necessary to change their religion, the Minister said.

The plenary session of the Permanent Working Body of the MUI continues after this, starting with the report of the Daily Working Body on Monday (15 October).

11/10/57
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Article in Irian Jaya Magazine

Article in Irian Jaya Magazine in Indonesian 6 Oct 65 p 12

Article: "Disaster from drought in Aipsan Village, Jayawijaya Regency; 30 People Dead and 5,000 Others Threatened by Food Shortage"

(1000) 1000000, 1 October--The number of victims of the drought in Aipsan Village, Sorim District, Jayawijaya Regency, Irian Jaya, which has been going on since June 1965, continued to climb as of Wednesday, 5 October.

Albert Wini, the regent of Jayawijaya, when contacted by a SINAS IANBAR representative on 5 October, stated that on the basis of reports from officials in Aipsan Village a total of 30 people, consisting of women, old people, and children, had died as a result of the famine. Meanwhile, about 5,000 more people spread out in that area are threatened with famine, and they need help and significant attention.

Previously, the Rev. G. Suigt of the Netherlands Returned Church Missionary Group had reported over his single sideband radio on the situation. Up to Friday, 3 September 1965, the number of people who had died of hunger totaled 30, while 400 other people were in serious condition and were being treated at six polyclinics operated by the mission group in the village. It was reported that the number of people dying will continue to increase if food assistance is not obtained immediately.

Efforts to provide the sick with medical treatment are unsuccessful, because there is no time to strengthen them in the first place (see SINAS IANBAR of 1 October).

Meanwhile, the Regent Albert Wini, is present a program for continuing anti-drought relief in the province. He said that 5 million rupiahs in relief funds from the United Nations Development Program have just been received and will be used to carry out the program.

Rev. Suigt, in turn, has contacted the Mission Aviation Fellowship, and it is possible that all the relief will be carried by the Seventh Day Adventist (MCA) from the nearest airport from Sorim to Aipsan.

At present 6 tons of rice have been provided in Amena, and 60 kilograms of rice were previously dropped in the Sipsan area.

With the help of these aircraft, the regent said, in the future rice, salt, vegetables, medicine, and agricultural seeds will be dropped to the people in Sipsan.

Droughts as a result of the prolonged dry season in Jayawijaya Regency and particularly Marila District are a routine matter every year. However, the drought this year was reported to be more serious and particularly so in Kosarek, Panjajina, and Pontingma Villages, which also had a drought last year.

The location of the villages where the drought has occurred, according to Regent Albert Dien, is very critical. It is difficult to grow crops, and especially so during a drought. Albert Dien said that he was afraid that there would be various kinds of disease resulting from the famine.

Chronic Natural Disaster

Dr A. Sumarto, the chief of the Irian Jaya regional office of the Department of Social Affairs, said that droughts in Jayawijaya Regency are a "chronic natural disaster."

He said that this was the case because a long dry season always affects certain areas of Jayawijaya Regency, the traditional life of the people, and their simple ways of growing crops. The condition of the land does not make it possible to grow any more food, but the people continue to live in the area.

Dr Sumarto said, a long dry season, he said, has a major influence on the beginning of their planting season. Later on, former Regent Panjai, who often visited the interior areas of Irian Jaya, said that there are three ways of overcoming the difficulties in this critical region. The first kind of help is in the form of food. In addition to food, other help can be in the form of seeds and agricultural equipment, as well as teaching the people how to improve their agricultural practices. Then there could be the development of advanced training courses involving the establishment of community development centers to train leaders from among the people themselves.

Dr Sumarto, the provincial office of the Department of Social Affairs, presently has provided 6 tons of rice to Amena and 25 tons to Jayapura.

He said that the problems caused by transport difficulties in bringing help to the people is a common obstacle. However, it is not very effective to drop tons of rice there when a disaster occurs. The important thing is how to improve and develop the lives of the people and their agricultural system, for example by providing seeds and agricultural implements.

Sumarto said that on 6 October Mrs Nani Sudarsono, attorney at law, will make a working visit to Irian Jaya.

The working visit will include visits to areas in the interior, such as Citon Gajili Village, Amena, the drought and famine area in Sipsan Village, Tanah Merah, and Marila District, Jayawijaya, and Likiep.

CHAO FA EXILES RAID, KILL NEAR VANG VIENG

Vientiane VANNASIN [ARTS AND LETTERS] in Lao Feb 83 pp 4-6

[Short story by T. Thanouphet: "Head to the Border"]

[Excerpt] In the evening the sky was clear, and the fresh air covered the Houai Houm reservoir. The doves could be heard calling their mates. Once in a while there were sounds of music blown by the breeze from Ban Vilai, Na Kha. This made us revolutionary combatants want to stay in Vientiane. While the Lao people nationwide are constructing and happily enjoying their traditional festivals, the lives of revolutionary combatants like us must have a greater awareness of our own duty. When enemies come to sabotage the [country] we get into the trucks and head to the border in order to protect the country.

The darkness of the night slowly crept in. The voice of the commander of the regiment could be heard ordering each battalion to start out on their trip. The noise of many of the 131 [Soviet] trucks was loudly heard one after the other. Within only a short time they carried all of the many combatants from the Houai Houm reservoir. After the truck went for a distance I looked back with regret. Oh, Nam Houm, I had to leave you. I hope you prosper. Our trucks moved further away every moment. I reminisced about the past. I thought of the time we dug the irrigation ditches together. I thought of those beloved people there who used to give us security and who were closely united with our army. Now we and other combatants were leaving for other places.

One hour become 2-3 hours, and our trucks still continued at moderate speed crossing small and big bridges, climbing up mountains and down valleys, turning left and right along the long road so dark it seemed our eyes were blindfolded. I rechecked the bullets in my gun to be sure, and threw myself down on a sack holding AK guns thinking about sleeping, but someone's hand gently tapped my ribs and they said, "Hey! Bouathong, you should see this area first! It's beautiful." I sat up and said that this is what they call Vang Vieng District. A minute later there was another voice from those who were sitting in the trucks saying, "Hey! Hey! Get up, my friends, whoever wants to see Vang Vieng District. It's beautiful." Not long after that those who were in the truck all got up rubbing their eyes, cheerfully looking at the scenic beauty of Vang Vieng. A moment later our trucks passed Vang Vieng District with a feeling of longing.

Quite a while later we stopped at a cliff. I raised my watch to check the time. It was exactly 3 am. Not long after this the commander told us that we would rest here temporarily. A moment later the trucks backed up and parked at the edge of the road. Those who were on the truck all jumped out and brushed the dust off their clothes and looked for a place to hang their hammocks on the trees along the edge of the road. After I finished hanging my hammock I walked along to check the people in the platoon under my responsibility. When I saw all of them asleep I walked back to my hammock. As soon as I lay down I fell asleep immediately. When I awoke it was dawn. I got up and woke the two cooks sleeping near me, so they could start the fire to boil rice; then I packed the equipment and put it in a knapsack. I thought I would go to see the commander to ask him whether to go further along the journey or to continue resting, but at that time the commander walked over to me and said, "How are you? Are you up?"

"Yes," I answered briefly, while getting up to get ready for the order; and asked further whether to continue the trip or rest more.

"Uh, I came to talk about this. Today we will stay here. Therefore, you should send some of our men to search for food, and send two men to buy hot peppers at people's houses. We plan to leave here tomorrow at 9 o'clock."

"Yes!" I answered briefly.

I woke my men to put up this equipment, and sent some of them to search for food. I, myself, along with another friend walked to the people's houses in order to buy hot peppers. As we reached the outskirts of the village we headed to a small house which sat low on the ground and was enclosed with a bamboo wall. In front of the house there was a young sow lying and suckling her young in the sun. When she saw us walking there she stopped her feeding and got up and walked away. I walked closer to the closed door and looked inside the house. I saw the owner of the house sitting alone by the fire, so I pushed the door open a little bit and stuck my head in to ask the woman who was the owner of the house, "Miss, do you have any hot peppers?" The woman looked at me and said, "Oh, have you come to see me? Come inside." Siphon and I stepped inside the house. She got up to get a rattan stool and put it by the fire, "Come and sit close to the fire. It is cold."

"Yes!" I answered while moving to sit on the stool and stretching out my hands to warm them by the stove. She walked to get two bamboo cups and poured water into the cups from the kettle she had just boiled, smiled and said, "Please have some water."

"Yes!" I answered briefly while lifting the cup to drink two or three times. I asked her. "The thing is...we have come from Vientiane and are staying at the edge of the road over there. We want to buy some hot peppers from the villagers. Is there anyone who has them?"

"Uh, there are some. I also have some."

"How do you usually sell them?"

"No, I will just give them to you. I will not charge you anything."

"No way! How can you do that? It is payment for your labor."

"That's true. But we are the people in the rear. We must cultivate and raise animals for you who are in the frontline, right?"

While talking she got up from her place and walked into a small room, and came back with a basket of fresh hot peppers. She put the basket in front of me and said, "Do you have something to put them in? If you don't, just take my basket and bring it back in the evening."

"We have something to put them in. You are giving all of them to us. Won't you keep some for yourself?"

"No, please take them. I have some. You have a lot of people. If you take a little then there won't be enough for everybody." I thanked her and put the basket down in front of her. I was moved by her goodness. As I thought of something more to say to her, Comrade Siphon asked her, "Do you go to school?"

"Yes, [but] before finishing elementary education my family faced some difficulties so I quit."

"You speak Lao Loum [lowland Lao dialect] very well, as well as the Lao Loum people speak."

"Most of the people in our village speak Lao Loum very well because we live close to Lao Loum villages and go to the same school as the Lao Loum people." As she talked about this she was quiet for a moment. I then asked her again.

"How many are in your family? Where are your parents?"

She had not yet answered a word when her bright eyes turned sad. Her beautiful white face turned pale like one who lacks blood. She looked at me, put her face down for a moment, and then she looked up and sobbed as if she was in sudden pain.

"What's happened to her?" I asked Siphon with fright.

"Who knows?" Siphon answered with concern.

"We shouldn't have asked since it is against their customs."

"Who knows?" Siphon answered as before and then said, "That did it! Because of our curious questions we asked many things, which is against their way of doing things. What will we do not?"

"How could we know that asking about her parents would be wrong," I asked with frustration and uneasiness.

When she heard us arguing she then said slowly, half sobbing, "I am unfortunate. Before this there were four in our family--father, mother, my brother and I. A year ago we went to a highland cultivation area, when they were all killed except me."

"Oh, what happened? Can you tell us the story?"

She raised her sleeve to dry her eyes, sat without any word. After a long while she said, "That day after we cleared two sides of the grass in the highland field it was noontime, and I went back to eat lunch in our hut. While we were enjoying our lunch reactionary exile soldiers stepped into the shack, chased us and spoke with threatening voices." "You! If you do not want to die stop eating now!" Then they pushed their guns right at us. I was afraid and I jumped to hold my father. Suddenly a man interrupted. "Hey! If you do not want to die go find some food for us right now."

"Yes, sir! Please wait a little while. I will go to get some food from my house for you," my father answered in a trembling voice. One of them said, "Let this kid go get it right now."

"Yes, sir! Will you drink too?" my father asked them as he walked to whisper lightly in my ear to go home and tell the guerrilla unit to come quickly. Then my father said to them again, "I think it is better to send the girl because when a boy goes back to get food and water it will cause the guerrilla unit to become suspicious."

"Hey, that's good. The old man is fast thinking. Hurry!" he shouted as if his neck would burst. I hurriedly ran from the field to the village. Not long after reporting to the guerrilla unit a lot of guerrillas started out. The chief of the guerrilla unit arranged for me to lead them back to the field. However, it was too late. When we reached the field we saw my father, mother and my brother lying in a pool of blood. Beside them there was also the body of a Chao Fa soldier with his throat slit.

Having told this much she burst into tears again. Her tears of hatred ran down her cheeks. I sat there biting my lips. I felt anger. I wanted to see those bloodthirsty bandits immediately. I believe that someday I will force them to pay for this in blood. I looked at Comrade Siphon who was staring at the flames in the stove, and then I looked at her with sympathy. I did not know what to do to ease her hurt feelings. I said sincerely, "OK. Stop crying. One day we will avenge them for you." I tried to think of something good with which to comfort her, and I felt sorry that I myself had not yet fulfilled the soldiers' duty to protect the people....

The three of us sat silently for a while, and only her sobbing could be heard. She probably realized she was the host, and with a sobbing voice she said, "Please forgive me for telling you an unhappy story that made you unhappy, too. Can you stay here long? What else do you need? Soon I will go to the field, and I will dig up some white turnips for you."

"Never mind. Thank you very much for your help. We will stop by to see you often."

A beautiful, meaningful smile finally appeared. Then everyone was silent in the midst of the cackling and crowing of the chickens [heard] throughout the house. The pale yellow sun shone, its warm rays of a new morning beaming down to earth. When we looked at it, it was really harmonious with the small house at the foot of the mountain. When we said goodbye she held our hands with a feeling of regret, and walked us outside her house. She waved goodbye to us until we were out of sight.

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CSO: 4206/15

BRIEFS

'YELLOW RAIN' ATTACK--Nong Khai--About 240 Laotian and Hmong refugees have fled to Tha Bo and Si Chiang Mai districts of this northeastern province in the past two days, Si Chiang Mai Police Chief Inspector Lt Col Manat Thiangtham said this morning. Some of the refugees were Laotians of Vietnamese and Chinese descent, he said. Colonel Manat said some of the Hmongs claimed that they had to abandon their places in Phu Bia and Phu Matao mountains of Xiang Khouang Province in Laos after being attacked by "Yellow Rain." The inspector said he had examined the Hmongs but found no signs of any illness that might have been caused by toxic chemicals. All the refugees were being detained at Tha Bo Police Station and would be transferred to a refugee camp in Loei Province by Interior Ministry officials, Colonel Manat said. [Text] [BK091306 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 9 Nov 83 p 3]

VIETNAMESE AUTHORITIES RELEASE FISHERMEN--Vietnam today freed 50 Thai fishermen arrested late last year for entering Vietnamese territorial waters, Director-General of the Fishery Department Wanit Warikun said this morning. The director-general said the Thai Government was able to reach an agreement with the Vietnamese authorities and all the fishermen were expected to arrive in Bangkok this afternoon aboard a chartered Thai Airways flight from Hanoi. He said negotiations had been held many times with Vietnamese authorities for the release of the fishermen. The Thai Government, he said, had to pay 400,000 baht to Hanoi as part of the agreement to cover expenses incurred during the fishermen's detention in Vietnam. The free fishermen, he said, were from the following six trawlers: Siam Chai Nawa, Keng Kap Heng 2, Wiwatchai Nawi, Sirichai 3, Kantichai Nawi 2 and 4. [Text] [BK151108 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 15 Nov 83 p 3]

KAMPUCHEANS AT BORDER ESTIMATED--About 230,000 displaced Kampuchians are living along the Thai border waiting for help from relief organizations, the executive secretary of the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT), Simon Cornwell, said today. These Khmers are not under the care of any relief agencies, Cornwell said, adding that about 130,000 Indochinese refugees are now in border camps run by the United Nations and voluntary relief agencies. This year the CCSDPT, which has 43 member agencies, spent about 600 million baht in helping Indochinese refugees and Thai villagers affected by the refugees influxes, he said. Cornwell said the relief agencies would continue their work as long as the

refugees existed, adding that relief budgets for next year would not be cut. According to Cornwell, almost 30,000 Indochinese refugees were resettled in third countries this year. The figure was about the same as last year. [Text] [BK141507 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 14 Nov 83 p 3]

ANTITERRORISM CENTER--The government has set up an anti-terrorism centre to provide security for prominent visitors to Thailand and prevent plane hijacking and kidnapping by international terrorists, Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun said yesterday. The Bangkok Peace-keeping Force will be in charge of the centre, he said. [Text] [BK111326 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Nov 83 p 3]

LAO SOLDIER, REBEL KILLED AT BORDER--Nong Khai--A Laotian soldier and a rebel were killed in a gun battle when Laotian soldiers crossed the border into Thailand in hot pursuit of Laotian rebels, Nong Khai Police Superintendent Col Sayan Saengsayan said this morning. Five other Laotian rebels and three Laotian soldiers were also wounded in the clash which took place in Seka District of this northeastern province on November 6. Colonel Sayan said the clash occurred when about 12 Laotian soldiers pursued a group of Laotian rebels into the border district. The Laotian soldiers retreated after one of them was killed and three were wounded. A team of Border Patrol Police rushed to the scene and found a rocket propelled grenade and 20 spent shells, Colonel Sayan added. [Text] [BK150020 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 14 Nov 83 p 3]

CSO: 4200/198

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ANTI-DENG PRC CLANDESTINE RADIO BROADCAST

OW131144 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] China's "Radio Spark" on 3 November reported that not long ago the Deng Xiaoping clique executed Zhu De's nephew, Zhu (Quanhua), for trading in arms despite the fact that Kang Keqing, Zhu De's wife, who is currently chairwoman of the Chinese Women's Federation, had knelt down and prostrated herself before Deng Xiaoping to beg for an abatement of her nephew's punishment.

The aforementioned radio station observed that Deng's killing of Zhu (Quanhua) was an act of abusing power for personal vengeance because during the cultural revolution period, when Deng went to Zhu De and Kang Deqing to seek assistance to avoid being purged, these two people refused under the pretext that they were unable to take care of themselves, let alone Deng.

"Radio Spark" pointed out that Zhu (Quanhua) was killed by Deng only because he had committed the crime of selling a few small pistols at a time when Zhao Ziyang's son, Zhao (Dengsan), who had engaged in smuggling and pocketed millions of foreign dollars of the state, and when Ye Jianying's son, Ye (Xianping), who also engaged in large-scale hoarding and smuggling, were much less severely punished.

According to this radio station, Deng killed Zhu (Quanhua) after carefully calculating that this was an ideal opportunity for him to show his power because Zhu (Quanhua) belonged to a family of orphans and widow. However, this station was also of the opinion that Deng could not live peacefully after killing Zhu (Quanhua) because Zhu's friends and followers would not sit idly by.

CSO: 4209/59

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'RADIO SPARK' CRITICIZES DENG XIAOPING CLIQUE

OW161155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] In its 12 November 1983 broadcast in Chinese language, clandestine radio station Spark denounced the Deng Xiaoping clique for controlling the CPC Central Committee, conducting a comprehensive party purge and rectification, idolizing Deng Xiaoping's personality cult, and restoring the Mao-style paternalism.

Radio Spark pointed out: Under the pretext of ideological turmoil within the party, the Deng clique is now conducting the party's rectification, denying the fact that its very domestic and foreign policies have caused this turmoil.

The station continued: The Deng Xiaoping clique is openly taking the capitalist path, implementing an open-door foreign policy, disturbing the domestic economy, setting up the so-called special economic zones, publicly promoting a number of wealthy people, and restoring the individual economy, thereby disintegrating the Chinese society in which the poor become poorer and the wealthy become wealthier.

Large numbers of Chinese cadres, combatants, and people have aired their opposition to this policy. As a result, the Deng Xiaoping clique has accused them of being leftist extremists, divided them into various groups: 3 types of men, 5 types of men, and 10 types of men; dismissed and oppressed them, and so forth.

Radio Spark stressed: The Deng Xiaoping clique is now controlling the CPC Central Committee, conducting a comprehensive party purge and rectification, idolizing Deng Xiaoping's personality cult, restoring the Mao-style paternalism, and forcing the entire party to agree with it, a small group.

The clique's individualism and factionalism are now reigning. It has resorted to any maneuver to secure individualistic or factional benefits to the detriment of the interests of the state and the people. However, the present target to be rectified, eliminated, and fought to the end must be the Deng Xiaoping clique, a group of political swindlers who shout for help while robbing.

CSD: 4209/59

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

AID TO MOZAMBIQUE--Prolonged drought over the years has caused great economic damage to the People's Republic of Mozambique, leaving millions of people stricken with hunger and thousands suffering from starvation. In order to help the fraternal Mozambican people overcome the consequences of the drought, our government recently decided to send 2,000 metric tons of rice and 500,000 meticals--the Mozambican currency--as a donation to the Mozambican people. [Text] [BK110345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Nov 83]

BEIJING HOSTILITY TOWARD INDOCHINA--The reactionary clique within the Beijing ruling circles is committing bloody crimes against the Chinese people, barbarously repressing those opposing it through the so-called party rectification. The clique has also proved itself to be extremely warlike and bloodthirsty with regard to the people of the three Indochinese countries. Its official paper published in Beijing on 29 October brazenly called the recent wrongful UN resolution on Kampuchea an order to fight and called on the genocidal Pol Pot bandits to push forward their opposition to and sabotage of the Kampuchean people's revival. At a time when the people throughout the world are vociferously shouting their aspirations for peace, the Beijing reactionaries are blatantly urging the genocidal clique to perpetrate more bloody crimes against the Kampuchean people. Have they not had enough crime with the massacre of more than 3 million Kampucheans that they and the Pol Pot clique committed and with their murder of innumerable Vietnamese women, children, and elders in the six northern Vietnamese border provinces during their dirty war of aggression? The Beijing reactionaries' hostility toward the Kampuchean people and the Indochinese people as a whole has not subsided at all. [Text] [OW141251 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Nov 83]

KAMPUCHEA 'STALEMATE' AT ASEAN MEETING--The paper carries a report on page 4 that the foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries met in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, on 7 November to discuss the so-called Kampuchean problem and the relations between ASEAN and Australia following Australia's refusal to co-sponsor an ASEAN-sponsored draft resolution on the Kampuchean problem at the recent UN General Assembly session. AP reports that at the above-mentioned meeting, the ASEAN foreign ministers were at loggerheads over perspectives. Consequently, it seems that the

meeting failed to produce any tangible results. According to VOA, all closed-door discussions took place very briefly and failed to come up with any decision on the Kampuchea issue or to tackle the stalemate on this issue. [Text] [From the review of NHAN DAN for 10 November 1983] [BK100833 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Nov 83]

EIGHTH MARTINIQUE CP CONGRESS--NHAN DAN today carries on its front page a message of greetings from the CPV Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Martinique [CPM] on the occasion of the eighth national CPM congress. [Text] [From the review of NHAN DAN for 12 November 1983] [BK120505 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Nov 83]

090: 4209/59

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LE DUAN GREETES JOURNAL TIEN PHONG'S ANNIVERSARY

OW161035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Comrade General Secretary Le Duan has addressed a letter to journal TIEN PHONG on the occasion of its 30th founding anniversary, 16 November 1953-16 November 1983. Following is the full text of the letter:

Hanoi, 14 November 1983

To journal TIEN PHONG,

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 30th founding anniversary of TIEN PHONG, I convey my cordial congratulations to the editorial staff, collaborators, correspondents, and readers of the journal.

Over the past several decades, our youth generations, educated by our party and Uncle Ho and guided by the Youth Union, have matured and made great contributions to the revolution. TIEN PHONG is a trustworthy comrade and close friend of our youth.

In the new stage of the revolution, TIEN PHONG should further promote the teaching of revolutionary ideals, uphold the sense and capability of collective mastery for the youth, and train the young generation into a class of new socialist people to ensure the success of the socialist construction and national defense.

To implement these tasks, TIEN PHONG should improve and make its content and form more interesting, newer, and more attractive. It should strongly voice the youth's right to collective mastery and promptly provide guidance, and solve the problems of the youth's thoughts, sentiments, and lives.

TIEN PHONG needs the cooperation and assistance from various services; scientific, educational, cultural, and art organs; cadres, party members, collaborators, and correspondents. Each organization of the Youth Union should properly organize reading of the journal and comply with the instructions in the journal.

On this occasion, I cordially wish the youth throughout the country progress, good self-training, and good contributions to be worthy of the hope, confidence, and love of the party and the people.

Affectionately,
[Signed] Le Duan

CSO: 4209/59

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NEW EXCHANGE RATES SET FOR GIFTS FROM OVERSEAS

Hanoi DOAN KET in Vietnamese Oct 83 p 3

[Article: "New Exchange Rates; One French Franc Now Equals 7.48 Vietnam Dong; One U.S. Dollar Now Equals 60 Vietnam Dong (Instead of Forty)"]

[Text] Effective 1 September 1983, according to a notice released by the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank, the exchange rates for Vietnamese in the West who send money to help their relatives at home were revised as follows:

1 French franc.....	7.480 dong
1 U.S. dollar.....	60.000 dong
1 West German mark.....	22.476 dong
1 Canadian dollar.....	48.476 dong
1 Swiss franc.....	27.620 dong
1 British sterling.....	90.909 dong
1 Hong Kong dollar.....	8.053 dong

Compared to the rates that were in effect from the start of April until the end of August, 1983, exchange rates have been increased by 50 percent: 1 U.S. dollar, which was previously converted into 40 Vietnam dong, is now converted into 60 dong.

This is the first step that has been taken to supplement and adjust the various measures designed to implement Council of Ministers' Decision 151 on the sending of money and goods. In particular, other measures will be taken to encourage relatives residing overseas to send money rather than goods and encourage them, when sending goods, to send equipment, raw materials for production and essential goods (medicine, cloth) rather than other items. When these measures are announced, we will inform our readers of them.

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CSO: 4209/60

AGRICULTURE

PERIODIC AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

OW150059 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Agricultural Review for the Past 10 Days]

[Text] Following are noteworthy points on the agricultural production front over the first 10 days of November:

In the north, the various provinces have started harvesting the ripe 10th-month rice. Over the recent past, due to rainy and cloudy days, harvesting of the 10th-month rice was slow. According to figures released by the Statistics General Department, by 5 November, the northern regions harvested only some 210,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, some 16 percent of the cultivated areas. The mountain provinces, such as Son La, Lai Chau and Cao Bang, were prompt in their harvesting, and reaped some 40 to 50 percent of their crop area. The provinces of the Red River Delta harvested only some 12 percent, among them Hai Hung and Ha Son Binh provinces, and Hanoi harvested from 18 to 24 percent of its crop area.

Regarding the provinces in the former Fourth Zone, the effects of Typhoon No 10 and subsequent big rains caused heavy losses in property and crops, and delayed the harvesting of the 10th-month rice.

Regarding the productivity of this year's 10th-month rice, the reports made by different regions showed that the rice yield of provinces little affected by the recent rains and typhoons was rather high.

Currently, the winter production situation is a matter of concern. Even though, during the past week, the various regions actively pushed forward their winter crop cultivation and have put some 30,000 more hectares under cultivation, by 5 November, they had put only 92,000 hectares under cultivation, amounting to some 32 percent of the planned acreage. A number of main crops, such as corn, sweet potatoes and soybeans, have completed their growing season but only a low percentage of their targeted area has been harvested: Sweet potatoes, 39 percent; corn and soybeans only just over 30 percent.

In order to complete their winter targeted areas, the various regions have actively grown potatoes and various vegetables and beans and stepped up care for cultivated winter crops.

Preparations for the forthcoming winter production have been quite slow so far. By 5 November, the regions had put only 57,000 hectares under the plow, amounting to 88 percent of the previous period. Regarding the areas of fifth-month rice and azolla, and those treated with organic fertilizer, only 18-37 percent of the same period last year was so treated. Only the areas of fifth-month rice seedlings were completed faster, and amounted to 180 percent of the same period last year.

In the south, sowing and transplanting the 10th-month rice crop have been completed, but the targeted areas were not completed. By 5 November, the various provinces had put some 1.9 million hectares of 10th-month rice under transplantation, reaching 91 percent of the plan. The recent Typhoon No. 9 caused waterlogging and flooding in a number of central Vietnam provinces, the most severely affected being Thuan Hai, where 12,000 hectares were severely affected by floods.

Last week, the southern regions started harvesting early 10th-month rice and harvested some 60,000 hectares. Central Vietnam provinces, such as Quang Nam-Danang and Nghia Binh, have harvested large areas. Other provinces, from Thuan Hai southward, have only begun their harvest.

Regarding winter-spring production, by 5 November, the southern provinces had plowed 100,000 hectares of land and sowed early-rice seeds on some 60,000 hectares. They planted 30,000 hectares of vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops, up by 10,000 hectares from the same period last year.

Dear friends, from the agricultural production situation over the past week, we should, entering this week, concentrate our efforts on the following tasks:

In the north, we should concentrate on harvesting the 10th-month crop and push forward the tempo of winter crop cultivation. Because the areas of early crops are too small, the various regions should step up planting of potatoes, vegetables and beans of various kinds still in season, to make up for the areas of sweet potatoes and corn which did not meet the target. In harvesting the 10th-month rice crop, we should pay attention to preparing seeds for the 1984 10th-month crop. The recent typhoon affected a number of seed areas. Consequently, to ensure enough seeds for subsequent crops, the regions should take measures to grow more seeds, assure their quality, and adopt plans to keep them safely for the next 10th-month crop.

Besides this, they should concentrate efforts on preparing for the coming winter-spring production, especially preparing draft power and fertilizers well for intensive cultivation. In order to ensure draft power for the winter-spring crop, the regions should formulate plans at an early date, clearly define a work system for oxen and buffalo, care for, and protect, the domestic animals' health, and step up vaccination of those animals during the winter season.

In the south, we should concentrate on fertilizing the 10th-month rice and step up the work of exterminating insects and protecting the rice. Along with this, the southern provinces should continue to push forward planting of vegetables and subsidiary crops for the winter-spring season, and urgently and satisfactorily prepare for the next winter-spring crop's production.

CSO: 4209/59

AGRICULTURE

NHAN DAN ON NEED TO INCREASE GRAIN PRODUCTION

BK180320 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Nov 83

[NHAN DAN 2 November editorial: "Concentrate Efforts to the Highest Degree on Accelerating Grain Production"]

[Text] On the economic front, apart from successes in building the material and technical bases of socialism, our people have recorded many outstanding achievements in the production of grain, particularly rice.

Over the past 3 years, despite difficult weather and a smaller supply of materials and equipment than in the past, our people still have been able to increase grain output by 6 percent--about 1 million metric tons--annually. This year we have, for the first time, been able to satisfy our society's minimum need for grain without having to resort to imports. This is a success with extremely important significance as it manifests the sense of self-reliance, the spirit of overcoming difficulties, and the initiative and creativity of all sectors and localities and our people.

To date, as many as 500 cooperatives and production collectives have attained a rice yield of 8-12 metric tons per hectare, more than 50 districts have attained a rice yield of 7-14 metric tons per hectare annually, and seven provinces and cities have attained a rice yield of more than 6 metric tons per hectare annually. In every locality--from the north to the south and from the mountainous to delta regions--there are cooperatives and production collectives which can produce 8-10 metric tons of rice per hectare annually.

Thanks to its active efforts in the struggle to solve the grain problem since liberation, the central part of our country--a region known for chronic shortages of grain in the past--can now produce enough grain for its own consumption. It is in this region where the Dai Phuoc cooperative--a leading cooperative in Dai Loc District of Quang Nam-Danang Province--is reported to have attained the highest rice yield in the country, with nearly 20 metric tons per hectare. It is also in Quang Nam-Danang where some 40 percent of the cooperatives have reportedly been able to produce 8 or more metric tons of rice per hectare annually.

These reflect a change in quality of the movement to produce grain in our country. However, despite good harvests in the past seven consecutive crop seasons and the relatively sharp increase in the yield and output of rice, our people still confront many difficulties concerning grain.

At a time when the grain output we have attained still cannot satisfy our needs, the grain problem has not yet been firmly solved and grain production has always been threatened or affected by natural calamities. Particularly in the north, as a result of heavy rains and typhoons, it is likely that the yield of 10th-month rice will drop slightly. Only by actively caring for and protecting this rice against army worms at the end of the crop season can we ensure the planned output. For this reason, it is impossible for our people, including those in localities with successive good harvests, to be satisfied with the achievements we have recorded in grain production.

Basically and firmly ensuring grain for the people and for the development of animal husbandry in support of socialist industrialization, as well as for national reserve at a relatively large quantity, is an extremely difficult, hard and complex struggle. This struggle, which could drag on for years, requires that our entire party, armed forces and people constantly concentrate efforts to the highest degree.

To achieve this task, it is necessary to effect a vigorous change in ideological and organizational work and operational guidance among all echelons and sectors from the central level to localities, as well as among all establishments and people. This change, however, should be manifested by specific action.

We must always strive to thoroughly understand the spirit of the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress and other resolutions of the third and fourth party Central Committee plenums. In the 1980-85 period and throughout the 1980's, it is necessary to concentrate efforts on agricultural development, considering this as the first and foremost front for comprehensively accelerating agricultural production, especially grain and food production.

The most important thing we can do now is develop the right to collective mastery in every establishment and locality and throughout the country so that our most valuable assets--power and arable land--can be optimally used to produce more grain. For many years, we have tried hard to open up virgin land, carry out multicropping, and expand the cultivated area. However, the coefficient of the use of land is still low in general--only 1.2. The coefficient of the use of land in the Mekong River Delta is even lower--1.03. Despite its large population, fertile land and developed water conservancy network, the coefficient of the use of land in the Bac Bo Delta is only 1.54.

Meanwhile, capabilities have not yet been fully developed to plant additional food crops in between two rice crops. The level of intensive cultivation and effective use of land and ricefields still has not developed evenly. Many localities still attain an average yield of only 2-2.5 metric tons per hectare in each rice crop--less than half the yield attained by advanced production units.

Aside from land reclamation, we can make the fullest use of the existing cultivated area, raise the coefficient of the use of land to 1.5 or 1.7, and expand the multicropping area along with carrying out intensive cultivation of both rice and subsidiary crops and increasing the rice yield from 3 metric tons upward per hectare to quickly enlarge the grain output.

It is regrettable that efforts have not yet been made to increase the number of advanced models in grain production. Many cooperatives and districts still have a very low grain output. This is due to their failure to thoroughly understand the party's lines, enhance the spirit of self-reliance, develop the right to collective mastery, rationally use manpower and arable land, and pay adequate attention to managerial work.

Advancing agriculture in the direction of intensive cultivation, multicropping, and expanding the cultivated area to ensure a high grain output is an unrelenting struggle. To ensure success in this struggle, we must rely chiefly on the three revolutions, especially the scientific and technological revolution, and combine industry with agriculture and the reorganization of production and division of labor at all establishments with the reorganization of production and division of labor in all districts. We must also develop the district level in a way that can help make it fully capable of directing various cooperatives in mobilizing all available material potential--manpower, arable land, funds, materials, and equipment--to satisfactorily coordinate with efficient operation of all sectors.

The biological revolution has provided agriculture with many short term high-yield rice strains to replace the old long term varieties. Meanwhile, the success in using the new rice strains and in determining the planned allocation of suitable and good-quality rice varieties for the cultivation of rice in the recent winter-spring crop season convinces us that by improving the crop allocation for various rice crops during the year, we can create favorable conditions for an increase in the number of food crops per year, thus enabling us to attain a large volume of products on each unit of land.

Along with vigorously adopting various intensive cultivation measures, of which water conservancy is the most important factor, it is necessary to increase the rice transplanting density on the ricefields. The success in transplanting rice with a density of 60-70 or 100 rice clusters per square meter on an experimental basis--which has produced a higher yield--also provides us with a scientific basis to increase rice output by further increasing the number of rice clusters on each unit area.

In its resolution, the Fifth Party Congress pointed out the need for our people to exert all-out efforts to step up the cultivation of both rice and subsidiary crops. It also urged our people not to neglect the production of subsidiary crops. In recent years, the areas of subsidiary crops--especially winter subsidiary crops--in various northern provinces have increased amazingly, thus causing the output of these crops to drop by more than 1 million metric tons. It is necessary to resolutely overcome this situation.

Along with making the fullest use of all available land to plant subsidiary crops, we must step up the cultivation of these crops in concentrated areas, with special attention being given to corn. It is also necessary to plant subsidiary crops in the direction of intensive cultivation and satisfactorily organize the processing and transportation of these crops.

Meanwhile, we must adopt appropriate policies toward subsidiary crops aimed at turning them into grain and goods, and introducing them into our daily diet in every locality, as well as at increasing the volume of grain in support of animal husbandry. In the next few years, we must strive to increase the output of subsidiary crops to approximately 30 percent of the total grain output.

The achievements recorded in grain production in recent years clearly show that the possibility for carrying out intensive cultivation and multi-cropping and expanding the rice and subsidiary crops areas in our country is still great. The experiences acquired by various advanced models in intensive cultivation are good lessons which all localities are encouraged to apply to their specific conditions.

On the basis of consolidating and strengthening their material and technical bases, improving the application of product contracts with labor groups and laborers, and developing the right to collective mastery, all localities must most effectively exploit and use their manpower and arable land to firmly solve the grain problem while satisfactorily harvesting the 10th-month rice and preparing for the coming winter-spring crop season.

Let our entire party and people concentrate efforts to the highest degree on scoring ever greater achievements on the grain production front so as to help advance the struggle to build and defend the socialist fatherland.

CSO: 4209/59

AGRICULTURE

SOIL, WATER PROBLEMS IMPEDE HIGH YIELD RICE PRODUCTION IN LONG AN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Tran Ngoc Nhom, vice chairman of the Long An Provincial People's Committee: "Long An Province Practices Intensive Cultivation and Establishes Various Crop Allocations"]

[Text] In conjunction with redistributing cropland while agitating among farmers and organizing them in collective production, Long An Province has been focusing its efforts on resolving the grain and food problem. The agricultural land and potential agricultural land of the province constitute 87 percent of the province's territory (450,000 hectares). At present, however, only 227,000 hectares of agricultural land are being utilized; of this amount, alluvial soil accounts for 14 percent, soil polluted by sulfates accounts for 75 percent and soil polluted by salt accounts for 11 percent.

The problem that we face and the problem on which we have concentrated our efforts is how to use these various classes of soil and rapidly increase the sources of agricultural products by means of intensive cultivation, multicropping and the opening of new land to cultivation in the least costly manner, in the manner that yields high economic returns.

The Well Coordinated Implementation of Technical Measures

Our foremost difficulty as well as our foremost concern is that of fresh water for crops. The southern districts of the province are small and densely populated and regularly suffer serious drought; production there is based upon rainfall. The northern districts of the province, which are under the influence of the Dong Thap Muoi region, experience drought followed by deep flooding for 5 or 6 months during the year. Over the past several years, Long An has concentrated on building water conservancy projects in accordance with the guideline "the state and the people working together." We have continued to improve sluice, canal and ditch systems, area embankments, plot embankments, flood control dikes, dikes to block the flow of salt water and retain fresh water and so forth so that the tides and rainwater can be used to leach sulfates and salt from cropland. Conscious of the fact that water conservancy is the foremost technical measure supporting intensive cultivation and multicropping, Long An has created a farmland water conservancy network

that brings fresh water from the Mekong River to a vast amount of arable land in the Dong Thap Muoi region. The agriculture and water conservancy sectors of the province work closely together in the process of planning production and formulating production plans and both share the responsibility for providing water to farmers in time for crop production seasons. The province is studying model water conservancy projects supporting agriculture on the scale of 300 hectares in areas in which the soil is polluted with sulfates and salt. This project has proven to be a success and we will broaden its application in 1984.

Long An attaches very much importance to work involving seed and to advanced techniques involving rice varieties, considering these to be inexpensive measures that yield rapid and high economic returns. On the basis of investigating the various combinations of rice varieties that have been and are being raised within the locality (some 150 different varieties), we have selected an assortment of varieties suited to each season and each different ecological area. We are very concerned with the four-level seed system (the four seed production levels). The province is continuing to select suitable rice varieties, especially 10th month varieties, by selecting dominant characteristics in each production season. We began by selecting a number of pure 10th month rice varieties, included among which were fragrant rice, a special export product; then, we organized the successful production of indigenous regional varieties. We have planned an indigenous seed and level I seed production area of the province (50 hectares) and a reserve seed production area (2,000 hectares), which are operated by the Crop Seed Corporation of the Agriculture Service. All districts have level II rice seed stations ranging in size from a few hectares to 40 to 50 hectares. Some cooperatives and production collectives have enough rice seed paddies to meet their own seed needs and fulfill seed paddy obligations to the district.

In their attempt to initiate intensive cultivation and multicropping and achieve high yields, all installations and districts in Long An have attached importance to the seasonal schedule and fertilizer. The province has formulated a specific planting schedule for each group of production installations and each production area and works with the various districts to oversee the implementation of these schedules. The planting and transplanting schedules in Long An are rather complex. The selection of an optimum planting and transplanting plan for the summer-fall season and the winter-spring season in the southern and northern districts and cities determines whether a crop is a bumper crop or an failure, whether yields are high or low. The farmers of Long An have the habit of transplanting rice at a low density. During the past several years, we have closely guided the use of the "every other one" method of transplanting one rice crop at a high density and the next at a low density. In order to meet the strict seasonal schedule, the province has eliminated the third rice crop (the spring-summer crop) in the two rice crop area in the South and replaced it with a subsidiary food crop in the following formula: summer-fall rice + winter-spring rice + winter-spring subsidiary food crop (soybeans, green beans, watermelons, red squash, mustard greens and so forth). In the area in which only a 10th month rice crop is raised, the province is gradually shifting to the following rotation cultivation formulas: summer-fall subsidiary food crops + a transplanted 10th month rice crop (in the southern districts) or a directly sown 10th month rice crop + a winter-

spring subsidiary food crop, possibly a summer-fall subsidiary food crop (in the northern districts). Over the past several years, Long An has begun to develop the habit of applying organic fertilizer to rice and subsidiary food crops. All villages, cooperatives, production collectives, hamlets and wards have livestock manure and green manure compost trenches or pits. The Youth Union within the province has taken the lead in the movement to make fertilizer and has truly created a new way of working for the farmers of Long An. However, the quantity of organic fertilizer available for intensive cultivation here is still very small and its quality is very low (on the average, only 2.5-3 tons of livestock manure are applied per hectare). In view of the fact that the state is not yet able to provide a full supply of fertilizer, Long An has managed to meet the needs of the locality by processing fertilizer in the form of a mixture of N, P and K and by making full use of local raw materials to produce additional ammonium hu-mat [Vietnamese phonetics] from peat for application to various types of crops.

Importance has also been attached to crop protection. Long An has trained more than 3,000 persons in crop protection; during the first 6 months of this year alone, it trained 800 persons for installations. Technical cadres and representatives of the district have gone to the basic level to establish pest free areas, conduct pilot projects in protecting rice (as well as jute and peanuts) against pests and gradually implement integrated crop protection measures, thereby creating the conditions for rapidly introducing new varieties, increasing the application of fertilizer and scheduling crop production seasons in a suitable manner.

The Management and Organization of Production

In 1982, Long An improved the way it formulates plans, focusing its efforts on formulating plans from the basic level upward and formulating agricultural production plans for each season instead of each quarter as it did in the past. We quickly conducted an investigation, conducted research and surveys and re-examined the economic planning for each specialized area in light of the targets set forth by the provincial party organization congress; at the same time, we have cooperated with scientific research and technical service agencies outside the province for the purpose of formulating an integrated economic-technical-social program for the two rice crop and one high yield rice crop areas (which include the area that raises fragrant rice as a special export product) in the southern districts and cities, areas which measure nearly 70,000 hectares, and for the establishment of an 8,000 to 10,000 hectare multicrop rice growing area in the northern districts.

We consider science and technology to be a direct production force; therefore, over the past several years, we have adopted plans and measures for utilizing the corps of scientific and technical cadres in the right places and in a manner consistent with the capabilities of each person. The province has given priority to providing additional scientific and technical cadres to the districts, villages and production installations. The scientific-technical cadres of the province and the districts have been put in charge of keeping abreast of one or two villages or sent directly to a cooperative or production collective to work there from the start until the end of a season. Following their rice harvests, all cooperatives and production collectives voluntarily

allocate a portion of their product and money to remunerate the technical cadres who helped farmers raise bumper crops. The province has applied this method in the production of jute and peanuts as well and achieved good results.

Guiding Model Units and Creating Models of the New Way of Working

Long An has many areas that practice rotation cultivation and many specialized farming areas within each district.

Within the various crop production areas that have emerged are very many models in the construction of fields and the use of sulfate and saline soil to develop agriculture in a comprehensive manner. Below are four typical types:

--The use of soil polluted by sulfates and salt and soil on which there is a heavy buildup of sulfates (with a pH of 3.5-4) to raise two short-term, high yield, stable rice crops (yielding an average of 90 to 100 quintals or more per hectare per year) and three or four vegetable and subsidiary food crops, thereby raising economic efficiency four-fold.

--The use of soil on which there is a heavy buildup of sulfates to raise one cassava crop and one stable rice crop.

--The use of saline soil polluted with sulfates along the seacoast in a multicropping system that insures the production of two high yield rice crops (averaging 120 quintals or more per hectare per year), with a three-fold increase in economic efficiency.

--The use of soil on which there is a heavy buildup of sulfates (with a pH of approximately 3) and areas that have been fallow for many years to plant industrial crops and fruit crops (Arjun and cashew trees), which yield high economic returns (70,000 dong worth of product, the equivalent of 15.5 tons of paddy, can be harvested from each hectare).

One of the important targets of Long An is to concentrate its efforts on the areas that raise two rice crops per year through intensive cultivation. We have overcome every difficulty posed by the soil, water sources, fertilizer and even farming habits to formulate an integrated economic-technical-social program for 32,000 hectares on which two high yield (4 tons per hectare per season) rice crops are raised per year (winter-spring and summer-fall) and for 35,000 hectares on which one high yield (3.5-4 tons per hectare per season) rice crop is raised per year. During the 1982 summer-fall season, we raised 10,000 hectares of "high yield" rice for the first time on a pilot project basis, recording an average yield of 38 quintals per hectare; of these 10,000 hectares, 1,850 hectares yielded an average of 50 quintals. During the 1982-1983 winter-spring season, we expanded the production of "high yield" rice to 21,000 hectares, recording an average yield of 40.6 quintals per hectare; of these 21,000 hectares, 5,300 hectares yielded an average of 50 quintals or more. During the 1983 summer-fall season, we raised 32,000 hectares of "high yield" rice and, despite difficulties posed by the weather and material bases, yields averaged 39 to 42 quintals per hectare. For this year's 10th month season, Long An has established a "high yield" rice growing area within the

one-crop 10th month rice area measuring approximately 5,000 hectares (saline soil) and is endeavoring to achieve a yield of 38 quintals per hectare in order to gain experience for subsequent years. The province and its districts have established guidance committees in the high yield rice growing areas and guidance teams in the villages, which have specific investment and price policies concerning these areas.

Together with leading the efforts to organize, manage and accelerate production, Long An has given its full attention to building and strengthening cooperatives, production collectives and agricultural production solidarity units. To date, the province has eight cooperatives, 580 production collectives and 2,690 production solidarity units. The eight cooperatives and 33 percent of the collectives have implemented product contracts with individual laborers. The province has assigned additional management cadres and production coordination cadres to collective production units. It has also guided the formulation of plans, the establishment of economic-technical quotas and the development of the new method of working while giving priority to investing agricultural materials in these units. Average and above average collectives constitute 85 percent of the total number of production collectives. The eight agricultural cooperatives are continuing to strengthen the new production relations and have created a way of working that is an example for collectives to follow. In the high yield rice growing areas, practically all cooperatives and production collectives have recorded large harvests and exceeded their plan quotas on the amount of area under the cultivation of rice, rice yields and rice output; product contract quotas have been exceeded by 300 to 1,500 kilograms per hectare; and many collectives have recorded average yields in excess of 60 quintals. The superiority of the collective way of working is causing the majority of farmers in Long An to join production collectives and initiate intensive cultivation and multicropping, thereby bringing about a new change in the way that they bring prosperity to their locality and contributing more and more grain, food products and agricultural products in fulfillment of obligations to the state.

7409

CO: 429/60

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS SLOWED BY POOR ORGANIZATION IN GIA LAI-KONTUM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by M.T.: "Foreign Trade Activities in Gia Lai-Kontum: Rapid Progress But Problems Still Remain"]

[Text] Gia Lai-Kontum Province has much export potential. Its land measures 2.4 million hectares, one-half of which is agricultural soil. Six of the 13 districts within the red soil zone raise coffee, peanuts, tea, castor oil beans and so forth in large quantities. There are more than 1 million hectares of virgin forests that supply wood and many valuable special products, such as sandalwood, cardamom, Croix lachryma and many other valuable pharmaceuticals. Despite such large potentials, Gia Lai-Kontum has yet to develop a strong export business because it is still encountering numerous difficulties.

To begin with, there is a shortage of labor and manpower has not been balanced with the province's natural resources. Appropriate investments have not been made in forest resources, their harvesting has not been planned and they are not being properly protected. In 1976, the province's population only equalled one-fifth of that of a densely populated lowland province. By 1982, Gia Lai-Kontum had received more than 130,000 persons coming from lowland provinces to build new economic zones. The effort to conquer nature, to move forward on the basis of the province's soil and forests has been slightly less difficult but no where near adequate. Several collective economic zones have emerged but their returns have yet to be commensurate with the investments made in them. The value of the manday is high: the average laborer earns 50 to 60 dong per day and laborers who are skilled in a trade earn 150 to 200 dong. For this reason, production costs and the prices at which agricultural products and valuable forestry products are bought and sold have risen, thereby significantly affecting the effort to organize sources of export goods.

In the mountain provinces, the ethnic minorities are accustomed to living at the subsistence level. Many daily essentials, especially grain, must be supplied by the central level. Although they have been encouraged by the province and its districts to produce export goods to trade for grain and brocade cloth, many persons here have not responded, preferring instead to

plant cassava and have a good harvest in their hands first. In 1981, the combined exports of the province amounted to less than 10 million dong. The main exports were tea and floor boards.

After it received guidance regarding foreign trade, Gia Lai-Kontum found ways to resolve its difficulties. It discovered that its valuable forestry products and special products can be traded for grain. By expanding the amount of area under the cultivation of industrial crops, it is possible to introduce additional labor to a settled way of life and produce many export goods, which can be traded for consumer goods. By 1982, as a result of taking these measures, exports began to develop: export revenues soared to 81 million dong, more than 20 million dong of which represented local exports. In addition to tea and floor boards, the province now procures peanuts, sesame, castor oil beans, cassava flour, sandalwood and many types of pharmaceuticals. Priority has been given to exporting any product that can be profitably exported. When the people have products that they must sell, we purchase all that they have and impose few requirements upon them provided that their products are of high quality and are in demand on the international and domestic markets. As a result, Gia Lai-Kontum has developed sources of foreign currency revenues which it has acquired through contributions to the central level. The province's budget has increased and we have begun to trade for additional products to supplement the locality's supply of goods, such as automobile tires and tubes, trucks, cloth and MSG. The province has also earned enough money to build a television station. During the first 6 months of 1983, the value of the province's exports rose to 70 million dong, 405 percent of the value of its exports during the same period of time last year. The procurement of numerous products, such as floor boards and sandalwood, has exceeded the norms that were established for the entire year.

But, has everything gone smoothly in this surge of development? No, it has not! Many obstacles still remain. They are: the imbalance between goods and money, the imbalance between prices and enterprise profits and the contradiction between the need to improve the quality of goods and the fact that producers lack the skills needed to manage and develop their production. Deserving of attention is the fact that procurement responsibilities for export goods have not been efficiently assigned and many agencies are interfering with one another's work. The home trade sector procures peanuts and castor oil beans which it sends to the foreign trade sector at a very high markup, consequently, it is impossible to stabilize production costs or the prices at which products are sold.

The group of pharmaceutical plants, such as Croix lachryma and cardamom, is procured exclusively by the public health sector but this sector has no goods to trade in exchange and lacks the necessary cash. Producers, unwilling to hold onto their products until the state has the money to buy them, put them on sale on the free market or sell them to some fake economic organization that is buying up goods and competing with the foreign trade agency. No sector has the primary responsibility for procuring rattan, bamboo and subsidiary forestry products.

A suitable method of doing business has yet to be developed for the procurement of coffee and castor oil beans. If we buy all that is produced

and sell it in stages, where will we get the money to compensate for the difference and the goods to trade with producers? Moreover, we are not permitted to entrust the procurement of these products to other sectors or localities because some of these products are on the list of 25 products that the state prohibits private individuals from circulating. And, which sectors would be responsible for procuring and managing these products?

In addition, transportation is still an acute problem because the trucks of the locality are not permitted to travel more than 300 kilometers.

The problems that exist in export activities within Gia Lai-Kontum are common to many other localities. The rapid and effective development of economic potentials requires suitable policies, policies that satisfy the interests of the state, the interests of the laborer, the interests of the central level and the interests of the locality.

7809

CSO: 4209/60

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

HUYNH TAN PHAT ADDRESSES CATHOLIC CONGRESS

OW141414 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Friends: Amid an atmosphere permeated with enthusiasm, solidarity and unity among the people of our country's three regions, the National Congress of Vietnamese Catholics building and defending the motherland and defending peace solemnly held its opening session this morning, 8 November, at the Hanoi municipal theater.

The Reverend Vo Thanh Trinh, member of the Standing Committee of the All-Vietnam Liaison Committee of Catholics, on behalf of the congress preparatory committee, read the main congress report.

In his over 1-hour report, the Reverend Vo Thanh Trinh reviewed the glorious patriotic movement of Vietnamese Catholics in recent years and pointed out the lessons of practical experience drawn from the patriotic movement of Vietnamese Catholics. He stressed that patriotism is a sacred duty of all citizens, a glorious tradition of the Vietnamese people, an ethical requirement of Christian love. In this era, patriotism must be closely linked to love of socialism; the patriotic obligation must be bound to the duty to struggle for peace and justice worldwide; and Christians who desire to remain firm among the nation's people must not only strive hard in nation-building but also heighten their vigilance to counter the insidious schemes of imperialism and international reactionaries.

Elucidating the historical mission of patriotic Vietnamese Catholics in the new situation and new tasks for our country, the Reverend Vo Thanh Trinh said: The general guidelines for tasks of the Vietnamese Catholic circles in the new stage are: promoting patriotism; enhancing the sense of collective mastery of all the brethren; striving to vigorously advance the Catholic patriotic movement amidst the revolutionary enthusiasm of our people countrywide; accelerating nation-building and national defense; making positive contributions to the struggle to preserve world peace; striving to help the Catholic patriotic movement to achieve unanimous progress and keep abreast of the general movement within a short time; and simultaneously contributing, together with the Vietnamese Church, to building a religious society among the people, as specified in the 1980 Bishops' Congress letter.

The report read by the Executive Committee received warm applause by, and full agreement of, the audience.

At a brilliant atmosphere, the Council of State Huynh Van Thiet, who is also Vice President of the National Committee Presidium, read the Council's Order. The Order of the Council of State, presented the Order of the Independence Medal to the

The General Order (which was read by him) thanks, which said in part: "This noble Order bespeaks the deep concern and solicitous care of the party and government for the Catholic compatriots and especially for the patriotic Catholic movement. The presentation of the order to the All-Vietnam National Committee of Catholics today also attests to the historical stage of Vietnamese Catholics and to the high appreciation by the party and state of the sacrifices and positive contributions by patriotic Catholics during the glorious historic period of our fatherland, the struggle to win back national independence, freedom, and reunification. Also, it serves as an encouragement, a motivation for all Catholics to continue to advance along the path of deep patriotism."

Following the solemn ceremony of presentation of the order, Vice Chairman Huynh Van Thiet, in his capacity as a member in the National Congress of Vietnamese Catholics building and defending the motherland and defending peace, made a speech in which he stressed out the party's and state's policy of solidarity and national unification, the freedom of religion and the duties of all citizens in the fatherland, regardless of their walk of life or religion.

Vice Chairman Huynh Van Thiet said: "In order to continuously enhance solidarity among the Catholic compatriots, we must be thoroughly imbued with the noble concept of brotherly love, which Chairman Pham Van Dong stressed in his speech at the Second National Congress. Chairman Huynh Van Thiet said: "The party and the state are deeply conscious of the strength resulting from all-people unity. Therefore, President Ho Chi Minh at every time always emphasized that each Vietnamese is a patriot and from the front he is calling for a further enhancement of the patriotic fervor is enhanced everywhere. Vice Chairman Huynh Van Thiet said: "The noble concept of brotherly love is an important component of our party's and state's solidarity policy. From the moral, religious, and economic viewpoint, and with a strong faith in our people's tradition of solidarity and patriotism can we have the participation of our Catholic compatriots--potential strength it may be, in our cause--and then can we fully devote our energies and efforts to propagandizing, organizing, and working our Catholic compatriots on every all-people making program."

In short, Catholics and Catholics must uphold socialist patriotism, and from it we must build a powerful revolutionary motive force. We must strive to strengthen solidarity, considering it a strategic measure to ensure unity of action, and to produce an aggregate strength to fight and defeat the enemy. We must strive to manifest our patriotism through

revolutionary action which is in the interest of our country and people, considering it the yardstick for assessing revolutionary movements, in order to advance our revolutionary to increasingly glorious successes.

Vice Chairman Huynh Tan Phat stressed: This congress is a success for the spirit of solidarity and patriotism, for the just cause, for truth. It is an important landmark in the process of changing ideological and revolutionary actions of the Vietnamese Catholics. Over the past several decades, overcoming countless difficulties and obstacles, a great number of patriotic Catholics and priests had hoped for a meeting of both northern and southern Catholics who share the same purpose in life. In today's congress, that dream, that aspiration, has become a reality which has greatly encouraged, gladdened, and enhanced the pride of the Catholic compatriots.

The movement's orientation has already been charted. (What remains to be done is that) on the basis of the contents of the report the delegates will exchange views, debate, and make decisions on the coming tasks (and organize activities) in line with the spirit of the Second VFF Congress.

To end my speech, I emotionally repeat a statement by Uncle Ho during one of his talks with Catholic compatriots: I am very pleased to note that our Catholic compatriots of all circles are eagerly participating in the nation-building tasks. A Bible verse says: The people's will is God's will. The paty of patriotism that you compatriots are taking is absolutely correct. I hope that the elders, bishops, and priests will eagerly encourage all Catholics in doing work that benefits the country and the people.

I hope that the congress participants and Catholic compatriots countrywide will carry out that solicitous teaching by President Ho. As for the VFF, we will strive, together with the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity Among Patriotic Catholics, to implement correctly and fully the tasks to be decided by this congress.

I wish the honored guests and all the delegates good health. May this congress end with splendid success.

Friends, the opening session of the congress of Vietnamese Catholics building and defending the motherland and defending peace ended in an atmosphere permeated with the solidarity and joy of unity of all Catholics countrywide.

The congress will continue its work this afternoon and tomorrow.

END 12/29/79

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS CATHOLIC CONGRESS DELEGATES

OW131210 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] On the morning of 10 November 1983, Chairman Pham Van Dong of the Council of Ministers received 299 delegates to the National Congress of Vietnamese Catholics for building and defending the fatherland and defending peace, at his office.

On behalf of the DPV Central Committee and the SRV Council of Ministers, Chairman Pham Van Dong extended warm greetings to the delegates coming from various provinces and cities and welcomed the success of the congress and the founding of the Committee for Solidarity of Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics.

In a cordial atmosphere, the Reverend Vo Thanh Trinh, permanent member of the congress preparatory committee; Mr Nguyen Huy Lich, vice chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Committee for Motivating Patriotic Catholics; Mr Nguyen Thanh Liem, delegate from Nghia Binh Province; Mr Dang Thanh Xuyen, delegate from Dong Thap Province; Mr Nguyen Khiem Cung, delegate from Thuan Hai Province; Mrs Truong Ngoc Thanh, director of the Bac Thai-Vinh Son Catholic Nuns Society in Ho Chi Minh City; and Miss Thanh Sam, member of the Ho Chi Minh City Catholic delegation aired their warm feelings toward the homeland and socialism; their emotion during their visit to Uncle Ho's mausoleum and to a number of economic and cultural installations and beautiful sites; and their happiness at visiting Chairman Pham Van Dong. They asserted that the Vietnamese Catholic compatriots are proud of the fatherland and confident in the socialist regime and in the systems and policies of the party and the state which have respected the freedom of belief. They pledged to better carry out their obligations and to unite with the entire people in contributing to the construction and protection of the socialist fatherland.

A number of Catholic priests and monks of the Ho Chi Minh City Catholic delegation sang two songs entitled "I Was a Vietnamese Before Becoming a Catholic" and "I Am Traveling With My People" to greet Chairman Pham Van Dong and mark this cordial and emotion-filled meeting. Chairman Pham Van Dong gladly expressed appreciation of the meaningful song "I Was a Vietnamese Before Becoming a Catholic," regarding it a vivid manifestation of the Vietnamese Catholics' warm feelings and sentiments toward the homeland, the nation, and the people's revolutionary work.

He stressed: All of us must be proud of being Vietnamese and of our heroic nation's past history and victories in the resistance wars against foreign aggression over the recent decades. Uncle Ho said: Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. Because of these victories, we can have this solemn and cordial meeting here today.

He went on: Now, loving the homeland means loving socialism and standing side by side with the rest of the people to strive for the building of socialism. This very important actual fact must be understood and turned into practical deeds by every Vietnamese, Catholic or noncatholic. Otherwise, we cannot be good Vietnamese citizens or Catholics.

Finally, Chairman Pham Van Dong urged the delegates to strive to become good citizens, laborers, and combatants in the struggle for the sake of the socialist revolution and for the defense of the beloved socialist fatherland. He earnestly asked the delegates to convey after returning home the warm greetings of the party and the government to the compatriots in their localities.

CLM: 4255/59

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

HUYNH TAN PHAT SPEAKS AT CATHOLICS' CONGRESS

BK170607 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Nov 83

["Excerpt" of 8 November address by Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, at the National Congress of Vietnamese Catholics--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear delegates: Patriotism is the sacred feeling and duty of all Vietnamese people and a fine tradition of our people and our Vietnamese nation. This tradition has been forged and cultivated through the thousand-year history of national construction and defense. It is the conscience and responsibility of everyone, from children to the aged and from generation to generation. It is flesh and blood.

The long history of our country has been compiled by umpteen courageous and stalwart struggles against wars of aggression. Umpteen shining examples of patriotism have been set! Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. This is an appeal that is as relevant today as it was thousands of years ago. This is also the very reason why our people would rather sacrifice everything than lose their country and become enslaved. This has become manifest in the willpower of all Vietnamese people, which the enemies can in no way understand.

Nevertheless, in the new stage of our revolution--the stage in which the entire country advances to socialism--patriotism must be associated closely with love of socialism. This not only responds to our people's aspirations but is also an evolutionary law of human society and an ascending trend of the era. This trend will certainly annihilate capitalism. Therefore, the imperialist capitalists and their lackeys have not stopped conducting distorting propaganda to oppose this trend. They strive to make people believe wrongly that patriotism and love of socialism are two different and incompatible concepts. They have slandered and distorted socialism in order to separate Catholics from the common revolutionary cause of the nation.

The past realities have compelled all patriots to wonder which path--socialist or capitalist--our country would follow once imperialists and colonialists were driven out and national independence gained? Excluding capitalists and their henchmen, progressives in all countries over the world have asserted that capitalism is synonymous with exploitation and oppression.

If we follow the capitalist system, we will continue to let the exploitative class develop and dominate the country and enrich itself with the sweat, tears, blood, and bones of the people, and eventually the country will be dependent on imperialism. While following the socialist path, we will eliminate the exploitative class and all causes of exploitation. Only on the basis of nonexistence of human exploitation can there be genuine justice and democracy, genuine love and solidarity, conditions for building a happy and plentiful life for all the people, and genuine independence and freedom.

The final goal of national liberation is to save the people from exploitation by outside enemies as well as from the domestic exploitative class. Only in this way can we actually liberate the people and truly change the life of the people. As a result, patriotism must be necessarily linked to love of socialism. Patriotism is only meaningful and adequate when we earnestly desire and practically act to bring about full happiness for all the people, especially the laboring people.

Speaking of patriotism now means love of socialism. If we do not understand socialism thoroughly, we will not understand patriotism completely with all its significance and new content. Consequently, we will not have zeal and strong determination in today's struggle for national construction and defense.

However, not everyone can understand socialism if we do not patiently and perseveringly conduct propaganda to explain it correctly, especially in the difficult beginning of building the economy and the material and technical bases of socialism. The difficulties and shortcomings in the initial stage of socialist construction are inevitable while the enemies are always on the lookout for them in order to exploit them in distorting socialism, cooling our compatriots' patriotic zeal, and sabotaging our revolution. Consequently, it is important now to perform the ideological and political tasks, well making our Catholic compatriots as well as all our people correctly understand socialism and the ascending path of our country. On this basis, we will develop socialist patriotism even more vigorously, ensure successful socialist construction, firmly defend the socialist Vietnam fatherland, and successfully achieve the slogan: Everything for the Socialist Vietnam Fatherland and the People's Happiness.

We should understand patriotism thoroughly as stated above and transform it into profound feelings and specific revolutionary acts under many forms relevant to the level of revolutionary awareness and the conditions and situation of each person. Only through action can patriotism be turned into material strength in order to constantly advance the revolution. Only by joining in revolutionary acts, production, construction and socialist transformation can we consolidate and strengthen solidarity and eliminate the biased misunderstanding between the Catholic and non-Catholic people--a harmful consequence of imperialism.

Dear delegates, solidarity is a very valuable tradition of our nation. It is the strength and one of the factors that decides victory for the

revolution no matter the stage. President Ho Chi Minh used to teach: Solidarity, solidarity, great solidarity; success, success, great success! As a matter of fact, the great victories of the resistance struggles against France, the United States and Chinese expansionism and the process of our people's national transformation and construction have eloquently testified to this point.

As you all know, the imperialists and their henchmen have always concocted cruel divisive plots and tricks to weaken us so as to easily annex and invade our country. They have strived to divide our nation, separate the northern from southern people and the Catholics from non-Catholics, and even divide religions.

At present, the reactionary Beijing rulers in collusion with the U.S. imperialists are conducting a multifaceted war of sabotage, using measures primarily aimed at destroying our people's solidarity bloc. The enemies' tricks are increasingly subtle and insidious. In their psychological warfare, they have taken advantage of all our difficulties and loopholes to incite dissatisfied people and infiltrate their henchmen into our organizations in order to undermine our internal unity.

At a time when the enemies are trying every way to divide and oppose us in many fields, the question of strengthening solidarity is all the more significant. We must uphold our vigilance even higher and constantly expand the national solidarity front to rally more patriotic forces and resolve to defeat their dark schemes.

Therefore, we fully concur with the proposal of the preparatory committee of the congress to set up a committee of solidarity of patriotic Vietnamese Catholics with the aim of uniting more and more broadly all Catholics who have the country's destiny and interests and the people's happiness at heart.

To maintain good solidarity, we should clearly determine some of those questions often raised: On what basis will solidarity be established? What is the purpose of solidarity? With whom is solidarity maintained? How will we act to maintain good solidarity?

We think solidarity must be based on a high degree of identity in political and spiritual views, specifically on all the lines, policies, and guidelines of the party and state. This is necessary to reach a high level of unity in action and true awareness, which is aimed at fulfilling two missions and four strategic objectives in the initial stage of the transition to socialism. These missions and objectives have been approved by our National Assembly.

The solidarity committee of patriotic Catholics is charged with the function of uniting patriotic Catholics in accordance with the above-mentioned correct scope. This is aimed at mobilizing the Catholics' strong enthusiasm for the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnam fatherland. In order to constantly expand solidarity among Catholics, we must be fully

imbued with Uncle Ho's concept of great solidarity, which Chairman Pham Van Dong mentioned at the Second VFF Congress. He said: President Ho and our party are profoundly aware of the strength of the national solidarity bloc because President Ho and our party always see a patriot in each Vietnamese person and know that the front is the rallying point where patriotic fervor is enhanced manyfold. Only through a thorough assimilation of that noble concept of Uncle Ho--an important component of our party's and state's solidarity policy; through a broad, objective, and sympathetic viewpoint; and with strong faith in our people's tradition of solidarity and patriotism can we fully perceive the patriotism of our Catholic compatriots--potential though it may be in some cases. Only then can we fully devote our energy and effort to propagandizing, motivating, and awakening our Catholic compatriots so they will continue making progress.

In short, both non-Catholics and Catholics must uphold socialist patriotism while considering it sacred and a powerfully motivating revolutionary force. We must strive to strengthen solidarity, considering it a strategic measure to ensure unity of action, and produce an aggregate strength to fight and defeat the enemy. We must strive to manifest our patriotism through revolutionary action that is in the interest of our country and people, considering it the yardstick for assessing revolutionary movements, in order to advance our revolution toward increasingly glorious successes.

Dear delegates, this congress is a success for the spirit of solidarity and patriotism, for the just cause, and for truth. It is an important new landmark in the process of changing ideological concepts and revolutionary actions of the Vietnamese Catholics. Over the past several decades, overcoming countless difficulties and obstacles, a great number of patriotic Catholics and priests had hoped for a meeting of both northern and southern Catholics who share the same purpose in life. In today's congress, that dream, that aspiration, has become a reality which has greatly encouraged, gladdened, and enhanced the pride of the Catholic compatriots.

The movement's orientation has already been charted. What remains to be done is that on the basis of the contents of the report, the delegates will exchange views, debate, and make decisions on the coming tasks and on the organization and operational method in line with the spirit of the Second VFF Congress.

To end my speech, please allow me to repeat a statement by Uncle Ho during one of his talks with Catholic compatriots: I am very pleased to note that our Catholic compatriots of all circles are eagerly participating in the nation-building tasks. A bible verse says: The people's will is God's will. The path of patriotism that you compatriots are taking is absolutely correct. I hope that the elders, bishops, and priests will eagerly encourage all Catholics in doing work that benefits the country and the people.

I hope that the congress participants and Catholic compatriots countrywide will carry out that solicitous teaching by President Ho. As for the VFF, we will strive, together with the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity Among Patriotic Catholics, to implemenent correctly and fully the tasks decided by this congress.

I wish the honored guest and all the delegates good health. May this congress end with splendid success!

Thank you, delegates.

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14 DEC. 1983

